Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 287— BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 50 & £ 66
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	*Tons.
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,807
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,198
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,249
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,,	DONGOLIA*	8,083	....
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
5th Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Basreh via Karachi
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
8th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,,	BARALA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
10th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	4th Dec
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	8th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukki Maru.	....	5693	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to —
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

POWER OF WILL
By
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TELLS YOU HOW TO :—Meet People Maintain Health, Have Courage, Generate Brain Power, Be Masterful, Read properly, Possess Business Power, Exert Personal Influence, Direct Men, Control Yourself, Live properly, Decide quickly, Speak in Public, Be Self-confident Create Brainy Ideas, Grasp Opportunities, Overcome bad habits, Store Vital Body Forces, Sharpen the Five Senses, Awaken Dormant Mind-Powers, Advance in Society, Be a Forceful Talker, Originate Valuable Plans, Chart out and Measure Your Powers and Level. DO More. BE More. EARN More.

PRICE RS. 9/12

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
Tinnevelly, (INDIA.)
R270

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid. Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—
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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
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NEDERLANDSCH HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
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BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
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Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore. Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82 ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN
Agent.

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—6 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBLRAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
Hindoos and Students.
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors a... Vaidyas buy our preparation... resell them as their own. "Atank Nigrah" Pills are ... cure for mental a... diseases.
32 pills cos... Bombay Office.
Atank N...

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DADDHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

WANTED—SMART and ACTIVE AGENT, to push the sale of Vermisupon (the best insecticide). Liberal Commission allowed. Apply with one anna stamp to:—V. SAMBASIVA IYER, Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, Triplicane, Madras.
A 22185

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—Excellent ground floor and upper flats on lowest rents at "Ruby Mansion," Napean Sea Road, Dubash estate, near sea. Each flat having drawing, dining and four bed rooms with large billiard room for full size table, with large billiard room for full size table with electric lights, fans, gas hot and cold water circulators, English bath tubs and lavatories, separate kitchens, Garrages and servants' quarters. Apply H. DAWOOD H. ELLIAS, same premises or 165, Kambekar Street, No. 3, Bombay.
C 458

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

...LOWERS, SEEDS,

...ALNUTS, HAZEL, ...dessert APPLES ...t of dried ...S., Srinagar,
B382

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD
BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

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HOTEL LOTTI
ANARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE—BOILER, Lancashire 24 x 6 1/2 x 150 lbs. English LATHES 6 and 10 feet, FLOUR GRINDING MILLS, BOLT... PUMPS, etc. Apply ERUCH D. EN-GINEER CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 1452

SPORTS.

BOMBAY RACING COMPETITION may bring you thousands one meeting alone. Entry fee with instructions Rupees two. HAROLD FREDILIS, 16, Kshun Rd, Poona.
S R459

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST in train, while coming from Thana to Bombay by the 2nd Kalyan Express leaving Kalyan at 9 a.m. on Wednesday 3rd December, a bundle, containing an account book, bearing the name and address of the owner. The finder will be rewarded. Please write to Box No. 601 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
PB

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of GANGABAI, wife of Mahadev Abaji Govilkar, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

and

PARVATIBAI, wife of Vishwanath Waman Joshi, of Medha, Taluka Roha, District Kolaba, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Medha, now temporarily residing at Girgaum, without the Fort ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL

The 26th day of November, 1924.

Messrs. DIVEKAR AND BHAGWAT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
B380

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE ORIENTAL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the resolution passed by the Board of Directors on the 8th November, 1924, at 10, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, the following shares are forfeited:—

Share Nos. 1805 to 1830 (both inclusive) 1841, 1843, 1865 to 1871 (both inclusive) 1876, 1877, 1888 to 1942 (both inclusive) 1961 to 1966 (both inclusive) 1968, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2155, 2156, 2188, 2189, 2191 to 2195 (both inclusive), 2209 to 2212 (both inclusive) 2220 to 2234 (both inclusive) 2239, 2257 to 2294 (both inclusive) 2379, 2380, 2478, 2480, 2498, 2500, 2571 to 2580 (both inclusive) 2584 to 2605 (both inclusive) 2696 to 2745 (both inclusive) 2792 to 2796 (both inclusive) 2797 to 2809 (both inclusive) 2811 to 2823 (both inclusive) 2825, 2827 to 2850 (both inclusive) 2846 to 2860 (both inclusive) 2853 to 2890 (both inclusive) 2861 to 2903 (both inclusive) 2887 to 2981 (both inclusive) 3340 to 3379 (both inclusive) 4156 to 4168 (both inclusive) 4293 to 4302 (both inclusive) 4313 to 4317 (both inclusive) 4328 to 4337 (both inclusive) 4447 to 4457 (both inclusive) 4463 to 4965 (both inclusive) 5046 to 5050 (both inclusive.)

Allotment Nos. 9, 13, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 46, 48, 51, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 77, 78, 79, 84, 86, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 101, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 123, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, 137, 139, 145, 143, 147, 148, 151, 153, 163, 164, 165, 166, 170, 171, 175, 176, 178, 179, 181, 183, 184, 198, 200, 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 225, 226, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 245, 253, 268, 270, 273, 276, 280, 286, 287, 288, 290, 297, 300.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

M. C. GHIA,
Director in Charge

R465

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3322 of 1921).

ZULEKHABAI, wife of Ahmed Haji Abdulla by the duly constituted attorney Ahmed Haji Abdulla of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) IBRAHIM HAJI GUNNY KARIM, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Provision Merchant, residing at Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort, (2) ISMAIL HAJI GUNNY KARIM, also of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort, the sons and (3) AISHABAI, widow of Haji Gunny Karim, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort, the heirs and legal representatives of Haji Gunny Karim deceased ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1924, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be the heirs or next of kin of Khatubai, wife of Haji Begmahomed Dada deceased, who died at Bombay, in or about the year 1894 are hereby required to file their claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, and particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, LTD. AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 20th day of November, 1924, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 50,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 29th day of November, 1924. AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE the said minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Limited, is Rupees ten lakhs (Rs. 10,00,000) divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 20 each, instead of the original capital of Rupees Fifty Lakhs (Rs. 50,00 000) divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. At the time of Registration of this minute 28,467 of the said shares of Rs. 20 each have been issued and are fully paid up and the residue of the said shares namely 21,533 are unissued."

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1924.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA.
Solicitors for the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd.

22197

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that Mr. MAHOMEDHUSEIN ABDULHUSEIN PITALWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, charge; maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 16, Hammam Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings and messuages standing thereon and admeasuring 528 square yards or thereabouts, lying being and situate on and being Plot No. 33 of the Boards Saparibaug Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 34 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Umarsi Gosar, on the South-East and South-West by 26 Feet Road and on the North-West by a proposed service passage and is formed a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 7589 and Cadastral Survey No. 74 part of Parel Sevri Division land and is assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 586 (1) and Street No. 3.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1924.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

22206

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MATHRADAS GOCULDAS as Manager of the Joint Hindu Family has contracted to sell to our client Mr. VURJAWANDAS TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the undermentioned properties. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days of the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of Farendari land, with the messuage dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Takwady near Kalbadevi Road, within the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-eight square yards be the same little more or less assessed, by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 312 and Old Street, No. 5 and New Street No. 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Ramji Premji and others, on or towards the West by the property of Ebrahim Isak, on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram and on or towards the South by a passage AND SECONDLY all that piece or parcel of Farendari land with the messuage dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Takwady near the said Kalbadevi Road, within the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-one square yards be the same little more or less formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 326 and Street, No. 13 and now under Street No. 7 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jamshedji Edulji Banatwala, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Premji and others, on or towards the North by a common passage and on or towards the South by another common passage.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1924.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22207

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMROZE JIVANJI PATEL and EDULJI PALLONJI KHANSAHEB, the surviving trustees of the will of Dr. Meherjibhai R. Setna have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to her free from incumbrances of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the Schedule here under written.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest and claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, Trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office, at Medows Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the North side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay admeasuring 236 square yards or thereabouts which is bounded on the North by the property secondly described and partly by the other property of the Vendors, on the East by the land of the Board of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust agreed to be leased to Vithal Sayana, on the South by the Sandhurst Road, aforesaid and on the West by land of the said Board laid out as a Street which said piece of land is known as plot No. 57 of the Sandhurst Road (West) estate of the Board with the messuage and building standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7401 and 7402 and are assessed by the Municipality formerly under D Ward Nos. 1843 (1 and 5) Street Nos. 2, 3 and 6 and now under D Ward No. 1845 (3). Street No. 2B Sandhurst Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of freehold land in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 24 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded, on the North by the other property of the Vendors on the South by the property firstly described, on the East by the property firstly described and on the West by a passage belonging to the Vendors and a portion of which fronting this piece is intended to be assigned by the Vendors to our client and which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under a portion of New Survey Nos 7401 and 7402 together with the portion of the building standing thereon (the other portion thereof being on the piece of land firstly described and assessed by the Municipality formerly under D Ward No. 1843 (1 and 5) Street Nos. 2 3 and 6 and now under D Ward Nos. 1845 (3) Street No. 2B Sandhurst Road.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1924.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22208

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2251 of 1924 (Haji Ali Mahomed vs. Haji Mahomed and another) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (288) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 468-374, New Nos. 1A1/4270, 4118, and Survey Nos. 559/561 and New Survey No. 2A/1698 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 2983 (2) and Street No. 448 A. and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Parbhadevi Road, on the West and North by the property of Jamshed Khodaram Irani and on the South by the Standard Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pocha and Co. or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

4 Enamel bath tubs with fittings.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 Arab horse quite in harness.

1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY CONSISTING OF DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Land and Mehta Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 5th December sell by Public Auction at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following.

Jewellery such as very rich Diamond and Pearls bracelets, two bunches of unthreaded Pearls, very rich Diamonds and Ruby pendant with gold chain, very rich Necklace of about 43 Pearls, very rich Diamond Necklace with pendant, small Pearl Collar, Diamond ear-rings, very rich big Diamond ring about 8 Ratees, rich Diamond rings, Pearl Bangles, Diamond studs, Diamond scraff-pin, Gold Watch with gold Chain and Gold Dollar, Gold Bangles etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, GLASSWARE, NUTS, RUBBER WATER BOTTLES, MILBURN ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron, cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

By order of the Manager of the Dead Letter Office:—Books, boots, wearing apparels etc.

By the order of the Bank concerned:—

One case of Glassware.

One lot rubber water bottles.

One case clothes, etc.

3 Milburn Electric Motor Cars, in running order.

30 Bags of hexagonal and square nuts.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

USE AMULYA DHONE PAUL'S
BENGAL SOTTI FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
Approved by the Government of Medical College, Calcutta Re., Inspector General Civil Hospital, Bengal; All India food products exhibition, Calcutta; Eminent Physicians and Kaviraja and Indian medical records, etc. Sold everywhere.
113/114, Khangraputty Street, Calcutta. Factory—Barnagore, Calcutta, & Barisal.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.

RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes 13, 14 and 15.
MOLTEN MENACE
CANCELLED ORDERS
PROMISES FULFILLED
More thrilling moments in these episodes. Right triumphs in the end and at last Ruth finds the happiness she deserves.
PATHE GAZETTE.
ONE CYLINDER LOVE
(Mack Sennett Comedy)
(in 2 parts)
A picture that will keep you amused Fast and furious fun, Plenty of humour and excellent entertainment.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, and As. 4.
(including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT TH THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
COMING ! COMING !!
DECEMBER 6th
Stupendous film production of Robert. W. Chambert famous novel
THE
COMMON LAW
A Lavish and magnificert play with an all star caste includ ng Corinne Griffith and Conway Tearle. Note the date
DECEMBER 6th
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE SUPER TRAVEL FILM
THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD.
Complete in eight parts will be shown at a special performance on
Sunday December 7th at 10 A. M.
HALF PRICES TO ALL PARTS FOR THIS SHOW.

MADELEINE
Presents
" The Siren of the Screen "
THEDA BARA
in
A William FOX Production
"MADAM DU BARRY"
A Historic Episode from the
FRENCH REVOLUTION
as described by
ALEXANDER DUMA.
A FOX Drama in 6 Reels
Together with
A Screaming TWO-Reel
HAROLD LLOYD
Comedy.
3 Shows Daily—6-30, 8-15 & 10
Popular Prices.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
THIS WEEK—SECOND WEEK
CHANDAN MALYAGIRI.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT— FOR THE LAST DAY!
A Universal Jewel
"THE RECKLESS AGE"
7 Reels—6972 feet—featuring
REGINALD DENNY
The Programme includes the International News:
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
ITALIAN OPERA CO.
"LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
" Burn 'em up Barnes ".
EMPIRE CINEMA
To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"LONG LIVE THE KING".
EMPRESS CINEMA
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS
A Picture of Night Life in the Great Metropolis.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT TO RECOVER DUES.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

K. R. Wallace ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Bombay Co. Ltd. ..... Defendant.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 95,556 alleged to be due to him or in the alternative for an account of the amount due to him by the defendants. The plaintiff's case was that he had been for over 20 years a salesman in the service of the defendants. In Feb. 1903 it was agreed between the plaintiff and Mr. S. J. Grihem the Managing Director of the defendants Co. That the defendants should pay to him in addition to his monthly salary, commission on the sales of piece-goods at certain rates and on certain terms. The plaintiff was thereafter paid salary and commission on the basis of the said agreement. In 1917 the defendants entered into a partnership with Glazebrook Steel and Co. who were buying agents for the defendants to share equally with them the profits derived from the sale of piece-goods ordered out through them. In 1919 the plaintiff learnt that the defendants proposed to pay him his commission of 5 per cent. under the aforesaid agreement on half only of the profits derived from the sale of goods ordered through Glazebrook Steel and Co. Differences then arose upon the question whether he was to receive the said commission upon the whole of the profits so derived or only upon the defendants' half share of those profits. The plaintiff contended that he was entitled to commission on whole of the said profits, whereas the defendants offered to pay him commission a half of the said profits only. The plaintiff refused to accept the said offer and as a result of the said disputes, the plaintiff's services were terminated in February 1920. A settlement was thereafter arrived at between the parties by which it was agreed *inter alia* that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff commission for the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 as follows:—

(a) A sum equivalent to 5 per cent. on net profits as shown in the books of the defendants as accruing from the sales of all goods for which he was salesman whether on purchase or joint account with Glazebrook Steel and Co. (b) A further sum equivalent to 5 per cent. on the net profits shown in the books as having accrued from the sale of all goods sold on joint account with Glazebrook Steel and Co. and for which he was salesman during the years 1918, 1919, 1920. (c) 5 per cent. on the sale invoice amount of prints for which he was salesman, such commission to be deducted for the purpose of arriving at the net profits referred to in (a. and (b) 5 per cent. on the sale invoice amount of local mills goods sold by him on behalf of the Laxmi and the Vishnu Mills.

The plaintiff was paid all sums due to him in respect of 1918-19, but the defendants had refused to pay him the sums payable under the aforesaid agreement for 1919-20.

The plaintiff from time to time inquired if the accounts for 1919-20 had been made up. Ultimately in January 1923 the defendants sent a statement showing a net balance of Rs. 12,845 due to him. The plaintiff disputed the correctness of the said account and contended that there was due and owing by the defendants under the agreement aforesaid a sum of Rs. 95,556 with further interest from 14th February 1920. The defendants however failed and neglected to pay this sum.

DEFENCE PLEA.

The defendants by their written statement alleged that the terms of the agreement between the parties referred to by the plaintiff were not completely set out in the plaint.

The defendants pointed out the omissions and proceeded to say that the agreement was operating only until further notice and the remuneration of the plaintiff thereunder was to be calculated only on the figures shown in the defendants' books. They further alleged that during the entire period the plaintiff was in the defendants' employ and before that when his father was in their employ, the defendants or their predecessors Messrs. Wallace and Co. from time to time imported goods on joint account with Messrs. Glazebrook Steel and Co The defendants denied that the joint account arrangement made in 1917 constituted any innovation upon the contract.

The plaintiff received all that was due to him upto and including 31st July, 1919. The defendants offered and were ready and willing at all material times to pay to the plaintiff the balance due to him which amounted to Rs. 14,119, but the plaintiff refused to accept the said sum.

The defendants submitted that the plaintiff's demand was unjustifiable and that he was not entitled to have an account taken as prayed by him.

The defendants said that the basis on which the plaintiff wanted the accounts taken were not in accordance with (a) the previous and long established course of business (b) the said agreement, (c) the said terms of settlement upon all of which the defendants relied.

The defendants therefore submitted that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed with costs.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

After hearing the evidence and the addresses of the learned counsel on both sides, His Lordship reserved judgment.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Messrs. Coltman, Mulla and Mr. C. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. J. P. Wallace and Co. appeared for Davar instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey the plaintiff; Mr. Campbell with Mr. J. D. and Co. appeared for the defendants.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, December 5, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

89-24—5047-23—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Mariambai, Kanga and Co.

90-24—5046-22—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Naraudas Ranchoddas and another, Kanga and Co.

91-24—2317-22—Wadia G and Co, Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and others, International Banking Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

49-20—1127-20—Payne and Co, Kissondas Tribhowandas and another, Ratanji Dorabji, Mulla and M.

REFERENCE FROM THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Ref 1-24—S C Cs 22720-22 and 22898-22—Little and Co, Dadabhay Framji Cama and others, Damond Jamaludin and another, Shaikh Ahmed Vazir Patanker.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR TRIAL ISSUE.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand F Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, Pranshanker Narbhashanker Ghellabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Fulchand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

S-C-Cs-1321-19548-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Umamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co.

2727-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhauji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Matthraji and Co.

3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.

1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chawakuran Kelloth Kundhmed Kazi v Ahmed Vali Mahomed and ors, Shamrao M and H.

2546-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Champalal Maneckain and ors v Parbhulal Ramprasad and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2372-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand v Nathuram Pyarilal and ors, Rustomji and G.

3474-21—Ramanlal and H, Hanumanbux v Harmukhrai v Nathumal Morumal and anr, Amin and D.

2887-19—Daphtary F and D, Nanabhai Miyakhan v Amtoolaboo and ors, Amin and D.

1411-21—Mulla and M, Mumraj Rambhagat v Hiralal Govindram and ors, Dabholker and J.

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhicahhai v Salebhoy Surafalli Bhagat and ors, Payne and Co.

4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Sarafalli Bhagat and ors, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co.

2319-20—Khandwalla and Co, C Partapchand and Co v Phillips Phillips and Co, Smetham B and L.

3096-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhagirathibai v The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manchershaw and N.

2184-23—Mulla and M, The Standard Alluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Beersandeo, Patell and E.

3744-23—Mulji T and Co, Dwarkadas Lalji v Karsondas Ramji, Mohile P and P.

3743-23—Mohile P and P, Karsondas Ramji v Dwarkadas Lalji, Mulji Th and Co.

1156-23—Malvi M R and Co, M M Shah and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1185-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chandulal Dalichand and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghvji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.

1705-24—Patell and E, Meherji Ruttonji Adenwalla Abdulla Jiwanji Patni, Payne and Co.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and another, Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamhusein Ratansi Nanji, Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Tyabji D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mohamed Yusuf Jacob and another, Bai Ayeshabai and others, Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2590-24—Vachha and Co, Kodumal Jithanand Wadhwan, Parmanand B M Amind and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2183-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla v Haji Mahomed Kassam Morad and ors, Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

S C 553-24—Dabholker and J, Khatao Bhawanji and Co. v Miya Mahomed Isuf Shaikh Abdula Khot and others, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Cs—1913/20347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vanjara T Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B R Parelwalla Jamsedji R and D.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

1149-24—Thakoredas and D, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas v Gopaldas Nugardas, Chitnis K and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas, vs Sheralikhan Mukhtar Khan, Gabdar Vachha and Co.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mohamedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khandera L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pir La Filatura Doc Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co and another vs Muichand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1781-23—Payne and Co, A and F, Pearse Ltd K H Rohilla and Sons, Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

727-23—Amarchand and M, Mansukhlal Maganlal, Nilkanth Pranshanker and others, Manubhai and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal, Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

2962-19—Kanga and Co, Passamal Hurbhugwandas, Mussa Abdula and anr, Matubhai J and M.

77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co, Jeevraj Baloo Spg and Wg. Co, Ltd., and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Cragie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3263-20—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Harsing Chandulal, Pragji Ludha Mulla and M.

97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Gin and Wg. Co, Ltd., Harienand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang, Dhansey Fulchand, M C Dalal and Co.

436-21—Crawford B and Co, George Thomas Mamson Marsland, Price and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

704-21—Dubash and Co, Joharmal Uttamchand Bawandas Teekchand Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D Bawandas Teekchand v Joharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

2940-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Champaklal Gopaldas and another v Kesrichand Maganmal and another, Mehta L and Co.

2403-20—Craigie B and C, Harilal Lalji Gandhi and another v Mulki Dinkerrao and another, Payne and Co. Craigie B and Co.

2032-20—Dubash and Co, Mohalax Miama v. Kuncherla Janaki Ramaye, Soonderdas and Co.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M, Akberally Sarafalli v Ardeshir Curseji Powwala and other, Ardeshir H D and Co, Kanga and Co.

4818-23—Amin and D, Khimji Shamji v Jiwabhai Tulsidas Patel and another, Rustomji and G.

559-24—Pathare and Co, Sadanand Padwan and others v Shah Popatlal Mulchand and another, Shamrao M and H.

395-22—Mulla and M, Jijibai v Esmail Moti and others, Patell and E., Merwanji K and Co.

2306-24—M V Gokhale, Sitaramrao Laxmanrao Kadam v Hareshwar Madeo Pandit, Mulla and M.

2334-24—Mulla and M, Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit v Sitaram Laxman Kadam, M V Gokhale.

4871-23—Mulji P and P, Maneckbai Khimji Deoji v Tricumdas Khimji and others, Motichand and D.

LORD LYTTON'S JURISPRUDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his Malda speech Lord Lytton has enunciated an exquisite gem of jurisprudence and it will be a pity if it is wasted on the public. In stating his case for the Ordinance he said, "I am supposed to be interfering with the freedom of the subject by keeping men under arrest without trial. *Men who live within the law are entitled to the protection of the law but men who defy the law.....have no right to the protection of the law,*" (Italics mine). I venture to think that for a piece of pure muddleheadedness this would be difficult to beat. Lord Lytton's illuminating explanation for keeping men under arrest without trial is that they have defied the law and so they have no right to the "protection of law" i.e. a trial. In that case it would be interesting to know who, according to Lord Lytton, are the people who are to have the pleasure and privilege of undergoing a trial. He denies it to people who break the law and unless he proposes to get up a few trials for being law abiding the judicial machine of the Bengal Government must shut up shop. I cordially recommend His Excellency's proposition as an exercise in Logic for youngsters who have just started their study..... I conclude with the hope that some good friend of his Lordship will present him with an elementary text-book on the subject. Further, a little coaching in fallacies will be all for the good in His Excellency's education.—Yours, etc.,

K. P. SIPABIMALANI,

Gujarat Vidyapith, Nov. 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 4.

S S H T Derbyshire, Lyon, Hongkong.
S S Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 5.

S S Golconda, Hughes, Calcutta.
S S Havildar, Palmer, Calcutta.
S S Jalaveera, Ray, Karachi.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.

LOADING.

Dec. 4.

Steamer China for London.
Steamer Margha for London.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, 3203 tons, Captain J Hughes, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera, 2909 tons, Captain F A Ray, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Havildar:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Havildar 3086 tons, Captain H W Palmer, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1905 tons, Captain J S Watson will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, December 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Argenfels Karachi 12/12 L Edwards.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 6/12, M M and Co.
4 City of Cairo, Karachi 5/12, K N Co.
6 Crawford Castle N.F NF. Ralli Bros.
7 Clan Macwhirter, Marmagao 10/12 J F Co.
8 Clan Urquhart, Tuticorin 12/12 J F Co.
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
9 Vigo, 3243, Hull, NF J F and Co.
10 Karaglca 3647 Durban; 10/12 M M & Co.
11 Genoa, Genoa, 15/12, M Italiana.
16 Kurmark 3177, Dunkirk, 4/12 T M & Co.
16 Crisfield 4670, N.Y., 5/12 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

8 Ceylon Maru 2995, Kobe, 11/12 N Y Kaisha
12 & 13 Chindwara 3307 Rangoon N.F. M M and Co.
15 Barala 1899, Basra, 10/12 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

L Cape Point, 2270, N.F. 3/12, Graham and Co.
P Vitellia, 2681 Cal. 5/12 S S N Co.
P Dromore Castle, 3199 Dunkirk, N F. Graham Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 5th December. Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 28th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 12th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 19th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 26th December. Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 29th December, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Boyne due about 8th December, Agent M & Co.
Mirzapore due about 19th December, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 11th December, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Clan Alpine due about 21st December, Agent J F Co.
City of Salisbury (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 28th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Crotafels due about 6th December, Agent L Edwards.
Hohenfels due about 10th December, Agent L Edwards.
Sturmfels due about 20th December, Agent L Edward.
Axenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 19th December, Agent Graham T. Co.
Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 4th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkirk due about 15th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk, due about 24th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 6th December Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.
Cherca due about 6th January, Agent L Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agents L Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 22nd December, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 10th December Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 29th December, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Comeric due about 4th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kasembe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Toba Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due abuot 12th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Luzon Maru due about 17th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 22nd December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 26th December Agent O S Kaisha.
Fukuki Maru due about 31st December, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia, due about 14th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 11th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

4-12-24.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—51 bundles lamb skins (for furs) H A Aminoff; 2 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff 27 cases bristles Laxmi Bristle Works Co.; 6 empty cylinders, Brunner Mond and Co. Ltd. 21 1/2 cwt ganja I Fakirmahomed; 24 pots Palma Rosa Oil.

Thos. Cook and Son Ld.; 13 bundles woollen carpets, H A M Showal; 17 bundles woollen carpets, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons; 29 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 21 bundles woollen carpets, H Agha Ebrahim; 999 cwt gram Volkart Bros.; 450 cwt cassein flour, C Jivanlal and Co.; 2 casks wet salted goat skins, M Sharif A Rahman.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool:—1 bale cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld; 56 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.; 50 bales hemp B Meyer and Co. 800 cwt groundtnut oil cake, Jeyram Permanand and Co.

S S Margha for Havre:—3000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co. Ld.; 2 pots Essence de Palma Rosa, Volkart Bros.; 2 pots Essense de Ginger grass, Volkart Bros, 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 6000 cwt rape sed, Volkart Bros.; 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Margha for Hull:—4000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

S S Kurmark for Dunkirk:—6000 cwt lin seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Crisfield for Philadelphia:—6 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co. Ld.; 21 bales sheep Pelts, Deccan Trading Co. Ld.; 3 bales kid skins, Deccan Trading Co. Ld.

S S Vigo for Hull:—2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—2000 cwt old iron scrap, G N Kasam; 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ld.; 4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Naples:—4000 cwt. wheat, Ralli Bros.; 1100 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—188 silver bars, The Chartered Bank of I A and China.

S S Sicilia for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Sicili afor Yokaichi—1000 bales cot-Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Sicilia for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, Ld.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Co. Ld. 100 bales cotton, K Ramnbagat and Co.

IMPORTS.

4-12-24.

S S Clan Macinnes. Agents James Finlay and Co. Ld.:—

From Manchester:—7 cases vegetable grease, 1 drum mineral lubricating grease, 15 cases paper, 82 trusses paper 14 bales paper, 10 bales tread yarn, 270 bales oth newspaper, 205 bales cotton piece goods, 226 cases cotton piece goods 206 cases cotton yarn, 21 bales cotton yarn, 160 bales cotton, 279 cottons, 50 D bags maize starch, 50 D/bags Farina 500 bags soda Ash, 24 casks Fish Oil, 4049 bundles hoops, 40 cases toilet soap, 105 cases beer, 30 cases household soap.

From Liverpool:—1 case lubricating oil 200 bundles faggot steel, 226 bundles iron bars, 43 bundles plates, 583 bundles Galv. plain sheets, 1440 bundles hoops, 667 bundles steel sheets 200 bundles steel circles, 45 bales paper, 12 bales tents, 1300 boxes common soap 54 sk. cases tiles, 13 cases tiles, 20 cases Hams and Bacon; 32 cases toilet soap, 75 cases Enamelled plates 72 pieces sanitary earthenware, 60 kegs aniline dyes, 436 kegs Paint, 1000 drums bleaching powder, 65 drums oil, 1575 bags bicarb soda.

From Glasgow:—73 bales cotton yarn, 79 bales cotton piece gods, 127 cases cotton piece goods, 268 cases cottons, 21 cases sewing cotton reels, 20 cases Rum 68 cases paper, 457 cases Whisky; 21 cases corn flour, 90 cases Ginger wine, 40 D/bags starch, 75 D/bags Fire clay; 250 bundle galv. corr sheets, 647 iron bars, 2724 pipes 6890 fire bricks.

From Genoa:—50 bottles quick silver, 33 cases tissues.

From Naples:—7977 packages potatoes.

S S Gambuda. Agents Muckinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From New Castle:—31 casks tar 1802 tons coal.

S S Pilsna. Agents Lloyd Triestino:—

From Trieste:—12 bales card boards 60 drums calcium carbide 25 cases calcium carbide 99 cases iron screws 55 bags iron screws; 449 bags bolts and nuts; 173 cases bolts and nuts; 34 cases soap 35 cases iron chains 1827 cases glass bangles 145 cases safety matches; 30 cases copper sheets 38 cases glass bead 19 cases Leonian ware 19 cases imit. jewellery 22 cases hollow glass 50 cases enamelled ware 35 cases Enamelled vessels 97 cases cotton goods 106 cases berrarallo's tonic; 30 casks sugar of lead 50 flasks virgin quick silver 671 bales paper.

Venice:—241 cases silk yarn 25 cases [illegible] 26 cases woollen caps 251 cases glass [illegible]

From Brindisi:—700 bags Almon[illegible] casks Tartaric Acid.

From Bari:—2122 bags almonds [illegible] common soap.

From Scio:—600 bags almo[illegible] gum mastic.

From Calamata:—190 ca[illegible]

From Aden:—64 bales [illegible] goat skins; 190 jottas [illegible] nuts; 43 bags gum [illegible] cases Specie.

S S Veniero. [illegible]
From Venice [illegible]
From Piura [illegible]
From Ma[illegible] semi seed.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Decr. 4.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
,, selling D D 1/6 1/16.
,, buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16
,, buying T T 1/6 3/32
,, buying D D 1/6 1/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 612
,, buying 3 M/st D A Frcs, 672
,, buying D D Frcs. 662
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110½
,, buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 105½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 221
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 286½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.66—5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 84.78 t
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.10
London—Rome Liras 107.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.
Exchange market closed dull with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 6—1/32d.

London, Dec. 3.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4 9 6 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/16 quiet.

London, Dec. 3.

Rentes 3 per cent. 50 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.
Tallows unchanged. Poor demand.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 4.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 11/32
Fcs Demand	612
American Dollars	286 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	221
Japan	110 1/4
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm		17.30
Christiania		31.21
Amsterdam		11.53
Switzerland		24.08
Belgium	yesterday's	92.70
Prague		154.75

London, Dec. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris 8487
Exchange on London in Germany 19545,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10710
New York, Dec. 3.
Demand Bills 48637.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS—READY & FORWARD.

Bank's Ready T T:—
Selling 1/6 1/32
Buying 3/32
Bank's Jan. T T
Selling 1/16
Buying 1/8
Bank's Febry. T T
Selling 1/6 1/32
Buying 3/32
Bank's March T T
Selling 1/6
Buying 1/5 1/16
Bank's April T T:—
Selling 1/5 15/16
Buying 1/6 1/32
Bank's May T T:—
Selling 1/5 7/8
Buying 1/5 31/32

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 21 1/2.

London Discounts:—
Three Months 3—15/16 p.c.
Six Months 4—5/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 p.c.
[illegible]ney:—
[illegible] 2 p.c. Nominal.
[illegible]month 2 p.c.
[illegible]months 4 p.c.
[illegible]hs 5 to 5½ p.c.
[illegible]y' Market:—
easy. Long money steady.
of India rate 6 p.c.

[illegible]CHANGE.
London, Dec. 3.
[illegible]concerns, Ned-10 per cent, [illegible]es tax.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Decr. 4.

3½ p.c. Government Paper Rs. 65/7
4 p.c. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent:—
War Loan due 1929—47 Rs. 93/6
Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
Loan due 1945—55 Rs. 97/8
5½ per cent Bonds due:—
1925 Rs. 102/8
1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds due:—
1927 Rs. 100/10
1930 Rs. 102/2
1932 Rs. 103/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent:—
Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent:—
Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
Municipal due 1929—49 Rs. 95.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India Bank 73/8, Central Bank 22/14 and Eastern 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 415, Bombay Cotton 535, Bombay Dyeing 870, Bradbury 500; Century 422/8, Cent.—India 518/12, Colaba Land 150; Coorla 157/8xd., Crescent 225; Dawn 625, Elphistone 35, Fazulbhoy 852/8, Globe 60, Gokak 101/4, Ind.—Bleaching 222/8, Ind.—Malwa 406/4, Kastoorchand 150, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 1185, Luxmi Cotton 4600, Madhowji 352/8, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2650, Morarji 2525, New Great 392/8, New City 295, Pabani 350, Pearls 541/4, Phoenix 541/4, Simplex 243/12, Swan 1035, Swadeshi 605, Tata Mill 180; and Vishnu Cotton 1660.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4, Bombay Burma 310, B. Burma N.I. 70, Bt.—Burma Pet. 5/8, Bombay Tram 87/8, Bombay Steam 62, Bandi Cement 8/14, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 150; New India 12/4, Shivrajpur 45/8, Tata Iron Ord. 12/12, Tata Iron Defd. 40, Tata Hydro 730, Scindia Steam 7/2.

London, Dec. 3.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £20 7/8
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £61/8

Budla Beta 25 per cent, Buxa Doards 20 per cent, Dimae 20 per cent. each, free of tax.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Dec. 3.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/4—1/16
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchanged
Conversion Loan £79 3/8 —1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/2 plus 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £58 ex Dvd unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £48 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 unchanged

BULLION.

Bombay, Decr. 4.

Sovereigns:—
Ready Rs. 14/6
Forward Rs. 14/3
Bar Gold:—
Ready, Rs. 23/3
Forward, Rs. 22/3/9
2nd settlement, Rs. 22/4
Bar Silver:—
Ready, Rs. 74/11
1st settlement, Rs. 74/11
2nd settlement, Rs. 74/10

London, Decr. 3.

Bar Gold:—
Ready s. 89—6
Silver:—
Ready, d. 33—3
Forward, d. 33—5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and dull. India bought for immediate shipment. China was seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

London, Dec. 3.

Of about 750,000 sterling gold arrived from South Africa, a moderate amount has been taken up on continental account and the remainder will be shipped to India.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 4.

Ready:—22-4-0

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	22-4-0	22-3-6	22-4-6
Posh	22-4-6	22-4-0	22-5-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—3—0
Posh 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 4

Ready:—74-10-0

Vaida.	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	74-11-0	74-7-0	74-10-0
Posh	74-9-0	74-5-0	74-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—12—0
Posh 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Decr. 4.

A further advance of 2 to 8 points in New York futures has been reported today. At the opening the market was easier on hedge selling but at the close prices recovered on some buying. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 11 points down. The market eased on local and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 3rd instant as under:—"Expect lower prices. Favour sales."

A small advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 463½ for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar operators and Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 460½. Going up by half a rupee the prices further gave way to Rs. 458 on selling by a well-known Indore operator, but again improved to Rs. 459½ on Shroffs buying and the market closed at Rs. 458. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 458 and going up to Rs. 458½ on Bazar operators buying, declined to Rs. 457½ on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 458. One Japanese firm bought Oomra March.

Fine Oomra Decr/Jan. opened at Rs. 442 and eased to Rs. 439½ on Commission Houses selling, but again recovered to Rs. 441 on Shroffs buying, and closed easier at Rs. 439½. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 437, and gradually declined to Rs. 434 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 435, F.G Bengal Decr./Jan. and March were nominally quoted Rs. 391 and Rs. 390½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May	458
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	390
,, ,, March	389
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	439
,, March	435

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 4

Description.	Fine.	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	465	445
M. G. Oomra No. 4	462	467

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 4

Fully Good Broach	April/May	459
,, ,, Bengal	Dec.—Jan.	389
F. G. Bengal	March	389
Fine Oomra	Dec.—Jan.	439
,, ,,	March	439

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

4th December 1924.

New York Market 3rd Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.90	Dec.			22.92	+02
23.05	Jan.	23.10—05	22.88+17	23.09	+04
23.44	Mar.		23.27+17	23.47	+03
23.78	May			23.81	+03
23.83	Jul.			23.91	+08
	Oct.			23.03	

New York spot on 2nd Dec., 23.40 +25
New Orleans .. .. 23.25 +25

Telegraphic market advices:—Steady Market. Professional sellers rebuying.

January highest 23.14 (2.43 p.m.), lowest 22.69 (12-02 p.m.), range .45 points.

Liverpool Market 3rd Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.78	Jan.	12.85+07	12.84+06	12.69	—09
12.85	Mar.	12.93+08		12.75	—10
12.91	May		12.97+06	12.80	—11
12.87	Jul.			12.77	—10
12.50	Oct.			12.39	—11
	Egyptian				
23.60	Jan.			23.70	+10

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 275,000.

(2) Liverpool market declined on disappointing New York market, straddle selling and hedge selling; locals hammering.

Fenner Beane crop estimate 12,907,000; G. H. McFadden Bros, N. Y., crop estimate 13,301,000.

American cross rate 4.65 1/2.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.69	—.09
March	12.75	—.10
May	12.80	—.11
July	12.77	—.10

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 3

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.
Mid. American Spot:—Universal Standard 13.16 fair inquiry.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 26.00
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.29
May	23.66
July	23.72
New York Noon Call	
March	23.19
May	23.55
July	23.67
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	23.08
May	23.39

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	12.88 plus	.10
March	12.95 ,,	.10
May	13.01 ,,	.10
July	12.97 ,,	.10
October	12.59	—.09

Egyptians:—
Jan. 23.60, March 22.50, July 21.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.		
December	12.64	—.07
January	12.69	—.09
February	12.70	—.09
March	12.75	—.10
April	12.75	—.10
May	12.80	—.11
June	12.77	—.10
July	12.77	—.10
August	12.65	—.11
September	12.55	—.11
October	12.39	—.11
November	12.30	—.11
December	12.25	—.12

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTION COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

December	24.70 plus	.10
January	23.70 ,,	.10
February	23.20 ,,	.10
March	22.62 ,,	.12
April	22.30 ,,	.15
May	21.95 ,,	.20
June	21.55 ,,	.10
July	21.15 ,,	.05
August	20.95 ,,	.05
September	20.70 ,,	.05
October	20.25 ,,	.05
November	19.20 ,,	.20

INDIAN COTTON SPOT.

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Scinde "Good"	11.45
Scinde "Fully Good"	11.85
Scinde "Fine"	12.25
Bengal "Good"	11.55
Bengal "Fully Good"	11.95
Bengal "Fine"	12.35
Omra "Good"	11.60
Omra "Fully Good"	12.10
Omra "Fine"	12.60
Broach "Good"	11.85
Broach "Fully Good"	12.25
Broach "Fine"	12.65

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Dec. 3.

COTTON.—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	53000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10000
Day's Exports to Continent	8000

Futures at New York.—

January	23.09 plus .04
March	23.47 ,, .02
May	23.81 ,, .03
July	23.91 ,, .08
Spot Cotton at New York	23.40 unchanged.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.25 unchanged

Futures at New Orleans.—

March	23.31 plus .01
May	23.56 ,, .02
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	21
Silver Foreign Mined	69

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 3.

Futures at New York.—

January	23.09 plus .04
March	23.47 ,, .02
May	23.81 ,, .03
July	23.91 ,, .08

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 3

English best Selected Copper £68 1/4
Standard Copper G M B £64 1/4
Copper Braziers £85
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £23 5/8, nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8
Tin Block £260 3/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, December 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do.	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, December 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, German	3/4	64	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchtola Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Kiel		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Kogee Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 4,

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhoy	No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0	14	0
David	No.	10 1/2	0	13	6
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0	13	3
Tirkamdas	No.	10 1/2	0	13	6
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0	13	6
Shapurji	No.	8 1/2	0	12	6
Light-house	No.	8 1/2	0	11	9
Japan	No.	40—1	1	8	0
,,	No.	43—8	1	9	6
,,	No.	39	1	2	0
,,	No.	33	1	5	6

WHEAT.

London, Decr 3.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 61/6

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December, 4.

	12 to 1 O/G.	1 to 2 O/G.	2 to 3 O/G.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	417-8	415	
Bombay Cotton	535	535	
Bombay Dyeing	865-62-8-65	63-12-870	
Century	421 4	423-12	
Nagpur ex-divi.	518-12 17-8-18-12	16-4-518-12	
Colaba	152-8-51-4	160	
Crescent	227-8-25	26-4-225	
Indore	410-8-12	405	
Kohinoor	1185	1185	
New Great	395 91-4	92-8-393-12	
Pearl	543-12-40	541-4	
Phoenix	552-8	541-4	
Bharucha	102-8	102-8	
Simplex	245-42-8	243-12	
Swan ex-divi.	1025	1035	
Swadesh ex-divi.	612-8-10-12-8	600-5	
Pabni	352 8	350	
Fazal	855-53-12-55	853-12	
Mathuradas	230	230	
Tata Mill	182-8	182-8	
Globe	60	58-12	
Mysore	116-4	116-4	
Madhavji	365	352-8	
Finlay	765	765	
Gokak ex-divi.	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	125	125	
Alcock	186-4	186-4	
Bombay Burma Old	311-4	310	
Bombay Elec. Tram ex-divi.	87-8	87-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	8-14	8-14	
Central E. Mining	26	26-4	
Indian Cement	35	36-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	11-8-12-4	11-4-12-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	38-2-39-6	39-6	

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 61/9
Tone:—Easier
Australian Dec/Jan. sellers 64
Choice White Karachi Dec/Jan. sellers 61
Soft Red Karachi nominal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 4.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	7 12 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 12 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 13 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	71 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	36 0 0	5 5 0
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 5 0
Linseed, May	13 6 6
Groundnuts J/F	68 8 0
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan.	5 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15D/J	15 12 0
Cotton Seed M-M	6 9 0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 3.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec/Jan. sellers 22 7/8.
Linseed Tone:—Slow demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—Dec. sellers 43.
Jan./April paid 43 1/8
Linseed La Plata Argentine was weaker and closed steady at £20 3/4 near value for Dec/Jan. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec. sellers £10 5/8
Castorseed Bombay was inactive and closed easier for Dec/Jan. shipment sellers at £26 1/2
Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine afloat for Hull at £20 and for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull at £20 3/4. In Rapeseed Toria afloat for Antwerp at £22 1/2. In Castorseed Bombay 3 per cent. Jan/Feb. shipment to Genoa at £24 3/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Decr. 4, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices declined by about 4 As. per cwt. with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6400 bags, showing a good record of off-take.

Our Forward Market is also easier to-day, evidencing a drop of 2d. in Jan/-Feb./Mar. shipment for Java Sugar and of 1d. and 3d. in Mauritius Nov/Decr. and Jan./Feb./Mar. Shipment respectively.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—
Ready Rs. 18/10
Shipment per cwt F.B.H.:—
Nov/Decr. sh. 20/10
Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 20/9
Continental Beet Sugar per cwt F.B.H.:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 19/6. Nominal.
B.B.B. Beet Sugar per cwt F.B.H.:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20/2
Mauritius Crystal Sugar per cwt:—
Ready Rs. 18/1
Shipment per cwt F.B.H.:—
Nov/Decr. sh. 19/5.
Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 19/9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 3.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—Dec. sellers 21/9
Jan/Mar. sellers 21/9
Jun/July sellers 18/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—June/July sellers 18/9 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—June/July sellers 18/9 1/2
Tone:—Steady not much doing.
2nd Cuban Sugar Feb./March 15/6

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 3.

Ferozepore real bold Nov/Dec. sellers £23
Toria New Crop Jan/Feb. sellers £21 3/8
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec. sellers £22 5/8

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 3.

Karachi Barley Dec/Jan. sellers 40/6

RUBBER.

London, Dec.
Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan 17 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Sp December 17 7/8
Tone: Quiet.

Freight of Coal.
Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday the 2nd December 1924 was as follows:—
Total amount of tenders 133.00 lakhs
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6 3/32d. 2.00 lakhs
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6 1/16d. 29.61 lakhs
(b) Bills and deferreds at 1s. 6 1/16d. 4.00 lakhs
(b) Bills and deferreds at 1s. 6 1/32d. 64.39 lakhs
Rupee one crore will be offered for sale next week.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th November, 1924:—

LIABILITIES

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3 36 00 000.		
Capital Paid up	...	1 68 00 000
Reserve Fund	...	1 00 00 000
Deposits debts due to Banks, Agents and Bills payable etc.	...	18 39 27
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	...	2 87 32 000
		21 94 59 000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	...	4 57 74 000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	...	4 21 26 000
Bills Discounted	...	1 56 45 000
Bank Premises	...	51 28 000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	...	2 28 71 000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	...	8 81 15 000
		21 94 59 000

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 3rd December, 1924.

Cotton	15442	Bales
Wheat	13674	Qrts.
Linseed	13033	,,
Rapeseed etc.	383	,,
Gingellyseed	6315	,,
Poppyseed	545	,,
Groundnuts	12192	,,
Castor seed	658	,,
Rice	3917	,,
Myrabollams	2295	,,
Cottonseed	16017	,,
Mowraseed	317	,,
Gram	1643	,,
Juwar	1154	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	1317	,,
Bajri	6382	,,
Coal	659	Tons.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MAHOMEDANS MAKE 219.

PARSIS MEET DISASTER.

MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings 219
PARSIS —1st „ (for 5 Wickets.) 17

After all the Mahomedans have made an impression as a batting and bowling side. Their encounter against the Parsis in the second game of the tournament has so far been very favourable though it might have been still better. As was pointed out before, the Parsis have not for many years encountered such a strong Muslim combination and the first day's play certainly left a very hopeful situation for their opponents. The batting performances of the Mahomedans have been good and bad in parts.

Their score for the loss of the first two wickets was an excellent start and must have set Warden thinking. Vishram might have been more careful in playing the few balls that were due before lunch but Jamshetji gave him no time to settle down. Feroze Khan though he hit Jamshetji, did not quite understand Warden whom he played carefully. After getting 14 he was dismissed for putting his leg before the wicket. The story of Hasan's career at the wickets was short and sweet. He did just what was wanted after a whole morning's cautious and steady game which did not appeal to the spectators after those exciting innings by Hosie and Naidu in the first match. Of his 12 runs Hasan scored two boundaries with vigorous strokes introducing a slight excitement but Kalapesi soon put an end to it. When the seventh wicket fell at 193 the Muslims still had hopes of making a good few runs and probably lasting the day as the Parsi bowling and fielding both showed signs of fatigue. By tea-time the Mahomedans had almost finished and 219 runs were recorded in their first knock. It was a pity that Botawana could not make a few more to beat the highest score of the Mahomedans of 96 by Hasan Shah. He has done extremely well as a bowler shattering 3 Parsi wickets for two runs a piece.

The Parsis kept their best men for the tail end, sending in B. Kapadia and Kalapesi whom they expected to last till the stumps were drawn. Little did they know that half their side (the worse half of course) was to be dismissed for the ignominious score of 17 runs of which only seven stood to the credit of the batsmen. Wazir Ahmed was a puzzle, not one Parsi bat being able to play him with any confidence. Botawalla has been equally good. The Parsis still have their best men in hand and it would be folly to prophesy yet. If Hindus could lose five good wickets for 38 runs and Europeans having lost their best could make 152 for the tail five, the Parsis may yet do wonders. There is "Doli" Kapadia, Elavia and Warden to do the needful. Warden is too old to do much active work himself at batting and despite every optimistic feeling we are constrained to remark that the Muslims will be able to dispose of the remaining Parsi bats for less than 200 runs.

The chief weakness of the Parsis was their poor fielding. Several catches were missed and shots that should never have been allowed to make runs, fetched twos and threes. Elavia dropped a childish catch and Colah's missing Karim Bukh at 5 cost another 36 runs. Hits towards Warden always fetched a run that gentleman not being expected to rush about like a colt.

It might in this connection be brought to the notice of the ground authorities that the manner in which the crowds rush across the pitch at lunch intervals is not indicative of good arrangements. After some stray remarks by a contemporary, a few policemen who were posted round the playing pitch stood there as ornaments while boys went around them. The score board opposite the press-tent is another thing that needs a little more attention.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The second game of the Quadrangular Tournament between the Mahomedans and Parsis opened on a fresh wicket on Thursday, when winning the toss the Mahomedans opened their innings with Sheikh and Karim Buksh at five minutes after the advertised time. They started extremely well losing their first wicket at 35 runs, while the second wicket took them to 103. Following this there was a sudden collapse in the Muslim team, two wickets falling for little or no addition. The 7th wicket score at 193 was quite disappointing considering that 102 runs were made by two wickets. Except 76 by Botawalla who played sound cricket and 41 and 34 by Karim Buksh and Abdus Salam respectively, the others more or less stayed a short while making little or nothing. The Muslims' innings closed at 4-20 with 219.

The second match between the Mahomedans and Parsis commenced on a fresh wicket on Thursday at 10-35 a.m., when Vishram winning the toss sent Sheikh and Karim Buksh. The latter faced the Parsi skipper who took the first over from the pavilion end. Karim Buksh opened with a single and Sheikh followed suit. Kalapesi bowled from the Police Court end scoring was very slow, singles being the order. 20 minutes' play brought only 9 runs when Sheikh drew Warden to leg for a four. At 13, Jamshetji replaced Kalapesi and bowled a maiden over. Sheikh got two successive fours in Jamshetji's next over which cost 14 runs. Colah missed Karim Buksh when the latter was only 5. The catch had plenty of spin in it and Colah had to run for it. 30 was put up after forty minutes' play and five runs later Warden bowled Sheikh. (35—1—22.)

Botawalla, a left-hander, joined Karim Buksh. At 43, Elavia replaced Jamshetji. Warden drove his man back and kept the score down until Karim Buksh opened his shoulders and ventured to hit the Parsi captain. A drive to the pavilion brought him four sending up 50 after 75 minutes' play. 3 runs later Kalapesi came on at 53 and sent a maiden over to Karim. Dull play followed in which hardly five singles were made. Botawalla scored four behind the wicket sending up 60. Botawalla was a source of annoyance as the field had to be arranged after every single run. Karim Buksh played a quiet game getting a four and couple now and again. He snicked a boundary behind the wicket off Kalapesi and tapped another over the wicket-keeper's head. The first right hand bowler, Vajifdar, was put in place of Kalapesi at 72, but met with little success. Warden took the next over from the other side Botawalla snatched a single and Karim sent to square leg for four. Warden's tactics proved fruitless and the Mahomedans still continued to play or score as chances permitted. Two full hours' play brought 80 runs only. At 26, Botawalla was missed behind the wicket. Karim had opened his shoulders well by now and hit both bowlers equally well. Jamshetji took over from Vajifdar at 89. Botawalla put up 90 with a single. Kalapesi missed a shot from Karim Buksh that resulted in four and Vajifdar was also responsible for missing Botawalla's drive which brought four again. Karim Buksh completed the first century for his side with a glance for two to the third man. He was 41 himself and Botawalla 31. It took the Muslims two hours and fifteen minutes to make their 100 and Karim had stayed there an equal period to make his 41.

It was a splendid start for the Mahomedans and the first three men had more than justified their inclusion. Two overs before lunch Warden completely beat Karim Buksh. He had played sound cricket for his score which took two hours and twenty minutes to make. The loss of two wickets for 103 runs was more than was expected. The second wicket partnership lasted 2 hours and ten minutes and produced 68 runs. (103—2—41.)

The Mahomedan captain came next, but proved a disappointment being caught by D K. Kapadia off Jamshetji one run later before he had scored a single. (104—3—0.)

Lunch was announced at this stage.

PLAY IN THE AFTERNOON.

After lunch, Feroze Khan filled the void and played two balls from Jamshetji left over from before lunch. In Jamshetji's next over Feroze Khan opened his account with a hit for four past the third man which sent up 110. After a couple of singles had been scored Feroze Khan again drove Jamshetji to the off boundary and Botawalla a couple of balls later beautifully turned the same bowler for a similar number amidst cheers. Feroze Khan sent up 130 with a single off Jamshetji and immediately afterwards skied the ball to Elavia at deep mid off. The latter misjudged the flight of the ball and dropped an easy catch. Feroze Khan had 13 to his credit at this point. Warden then completely beat both Feroze Khan and the wicket-keeper with a ball which just missed the bails and rolled off to the boundary. A few minutes later Botawalla reached his half century after nearly two hours' batting incidentally sending up 140. Botawalla was mainly doing the scoring at this stage and elicited applause by gliding Kalapesi for four. At 149, the Mahomedans lost their fourth wicket, Feroze Khan who was never too comfortable against Warden stopping a straight one with his pads. (149—4—14.)

Hasan Shah now joined Botawalla who survived an appeal for a catch from behind the wicket. Hasan immediately won applause by sending Warden to the square leg boundary which brought 150 on the board Warden did not seem to trouble Hasan Shah much who hooked his first delivery in his next over to the boundary behind the wicket and again sent him for two at the same place. Another boundary off Kalapesi to the same point and Hasan Shah's merry career at the wicket came to a close Kalapesi completely beating him with a beautiful delivery. (166—5—12.)

Abdus Salam, the Sialkot crack bowler, next came out to join Botawalla who greeted his new partner with a four off Warden on the leg. Salam wielded his bat confidently and tried to glide Kalapesi each ball in succession till he succeeded in opening his score with a beautiful glance to leg for two. Warden kept Botawalla playing in his next over and put on Elavia in place of Kalapesi who had evidently been knocked off his length. Salam was playing as if he needed no "running in" and greeted Elavia with a magnificent drive over mid-on's head the ball landing just short of the ropes and pitching right over the Gymkhana on to the tennis courts. The game was getting rather interesting when Jamshetji put a stop to the merry going by catching and bowling Botawalla. The out-going batsman had played a remarkably patient innings taking 2 hours and three-quarters to get his 76 which included 7 fours. (189—6—76.)

Wazir Ali who came next was soon dismissed by Jamshetji whose tremendous leg-break spin puzzled that batsman. (193—7—2.)

Abdus Salam who was joined by Nazir Ali obtained a single off Vajifdar and almost had a sixer off Jamshetji whom he lifted to the pavilion end boundary. The second century was completed at 3-35 p.m. with a three by Abdus Salam who kept playing confidently. Two overs later he put Jamshetji over the Asian Club tent for a six amidst loud cheers. Nazir Ali was neatly caught behind the wickets by Bahadur Kapadia. (217—8—0.)

Gulam Mahomed joined Abdus Salam who was leg-before to Warden in the following over. (217—9—34.)

The last man, Wazir Ahmed came in just before tea and returned without being dismissed. On his return however Jamshetji bowled him after two had been added to the score. (219—10—1.)

PARSIS' DISASTROUS START.

Bahadur Kapadia and Kalapesi opened the Parsi innings at 4-35 p.m. Wazir Ahmed opened the attack from the Police Court end. After a single bye had been scored Wazir Ahmed in his second over clean bowled Bahadur. (1—1—0.)

Gandhy joined Kalapesi now, but after a bye boundary Wazir caught Kalapesi leg-before. (6—2—1.)

The Parsis were not wasting any good bats now and sent in Jamshetji who never touched a ball for two overs, Gandhy was caught smartly behind the wicket off Botawalla two runs later. (8—3—1.)

Wazir put the frights into Jamshetji and Botawalla bent his wickets after another run. (9—4—0.)

Vajifdar came next and opened with a single off Botawalla that sent the first ten up in 35 minutes. In the last over Botawalla bowled Vajifdar, when stumps were drawn. (17—5—1.)

The scores:—

MAHOMEDANS.
1st Innings.

M E Sheikh, b Warden	22
Karim Buksh, b Warden	41
M Vishram, c D Kapadia, b Jamshetji	0
A V Botawalla, c and b Jamshetji	76
Feroze Khan, l-b-w, b Warden	14
Hasan Shah, b Kalapesi	12
Abdus Salam, l-b-w, b Warden	34
Nazir Ali, c B Kapadia, b Jamshetji	2
Gulam Mahomed, b Jamshetji	1
Wazir Ali, b Jamshetji	0
Wazir Ahmed, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	219

PARSIS.
1st Innings.

B E Kapadia, b Wazir Ahmed	0
B K Kalapesi, l-b-w, b Wazir Ahmed	1
S M Gandhy, c Karim Buksh, b Botawalla	1
J Jamshetji, b Botawalla	0
F E Kapadia, batting	4
Vajifdar, b Botawalla	1
Elavia did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total (for 5 wkts)	17

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Warden	38	60	16	4
Kalapesi	13	31	2	1
Jamshetji	29	81	5	5
Elavia	10	17	5	0
Vajifdar	9	14	4	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Wazir Ahmed 2 for 1.
Botawalla 3 for 6.

M. C. C. TOUR.

PONSFORD'S BRIGHT BATTING.

BRISBANE, Dec. 4.

The M. C. C. this morning began their first day's match against an Australian eleven at Brisbane in glorious weather.

Gilligan, Hobbs, Woolley, Tate and Whysall were omitted from the English team. Hendry won the toss for the Australians and sent in Ponsford and O'Connor, who held sway over the wickets until lunch.

The former was particularly effective with his beautiful placings and drives to leg and off sides. O'Connor played a patient and watchful game. Douglas, Howell, Freeman, Tyldesley and Kilner took part in the bowling.

The score at lunch time was 87 for the loss of no wicket. The attendance was fair and the wicket perfect.—Reuter Australian Service.

AFTER LUNCH.

BRISBANE, Dec 4.

When the match between the M. C. C. and the Australian eleven was resumed after lunch the spectators, who now numbered 5,000, were treated to some bright batting by Ponsford who played capital innings marked by forceful driving on both sides of the wicket. He narrowly escaped a chance of being run out before he had scored anything. He was batting for two hours and thirty-two minutes during which time he hit five fours. Hendry and Oxenham put up an admirable partnership. Oxenham's footwork against Tyldesley and Freeman was fine while Hendry was masterful pulling to the leg and driving with vigour.

Closing scores:—

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN 1ST INNINGS.

O'Conner l.bw. b Freeman	50
Ponsford c Sandham b Howell	81
Richardson l.b.w b Tyldesley	35
Kippax st. Strudwick b Tyldesley	14
Oxenham not out	47
Hendry c Strudwick b Freeman	68
Extras	4
Total (for five wickets)	299

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD SASSOON.

CAPTAIN SASSOON—NEW BARONET.

We regret to intimate the death in London of Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. Sir Edward was the second Baronet having succeeded to the title after the death of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon in 1916.

Sir Edward Sassoon was born in Bombay in 1853 and went out to China in 1879. He left China in 1886 for England where he settled down for the education of his children and with the exception of one flying visit to India in the cold weather of 1907/08 he always lived in England. Sir Edward Sassoon was a partner of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Captain E. V. Sassoon, the eldest son of Sir Edward Sassoon now succeeds to the title as Sir Victor Sassoon.

CALCUTTA SWARAJ WEEK.

SUBSTANTIAL DONATIONS SECURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Collections in connection with Swaraj week continue and Mr. C. R. Das is personally approaching Indian merchants from whom he has secured substantial donations. The exact amount will be announced after the week is over.

SJT. SUBHASH BOSE.

TRANSFERRED TO BERHAMPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose has been transferred from Alipore Central Jail to Berhampore jail.

RE-MODELLING BORIBUNDER.

G. I. P. RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Decr. 4.

The seventh meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Advisory Committee was held on Thursday the 4th December 1924. The subjects discussed were:—

(1) The Remodelling of Victoria Terminus.

(2) Instructions issued regulating the sale of sweetmeats, fruits, tea and Indian food generally by lessees at stations on the G.I.P. Railway.

(3) The new Rules regarding the packing of piece-goods, yarn, etc.

(4) Inconvenience felt by passengers going from and alighting at Masjid Station.

(5) Plan of new experimental inter and 3rd class compartment coaches.

A CHARITY CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You were kind enough to allow a small corner to my letter in your issue of the 9th instant, about the suggestion of a charity Cricket Match for helping the Flood Relief Fund. A fortnight has elapsed and no one seems to have taken any notice of it except the valued remark of the "Times" which appreciated the idea. Now that the Quadrangular Matches are such a fascination., I again ask your courtesy for a few lines more. I appeal once more to the authorities concerned to try to bring about such an interesting fixture as a Match "England" versus "India" combined, with the express purpose of helping the poor sufferers from the floods. The present is a unique opportunity for this purpose, as all the well known cricketers in India will be coming here, either to play themselves in, or to witness the Quadrangular Tournament and no extra arrangement will have to be made beyond prolonging the period of the annual contests for a few days more. The selection of the teams will take very little time. If, as proposed in my last letter H. E. the Governor and H. H. the Jamsahib do not find it convenient to play—I am sure this will not be the case—it would not be very difficult to request the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, a keen lover of sport and a well known former Hindu Captain to lead the "Indian" teams. The English team will of course be captained by well known and influential Presidency champion. But it is to be hoped that H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will surely not refuse to lead the English side. The association of his high name will add martially to the success of the movement. I hope some practical steps are soon taken in this direction by prominent members of the various Gymkhanas and also by Mr. G. K. Deodhar the inefatigable Secretary of the Flood Relief Fund.—Yours etc.,

V. M. BHAJEKAR.

SPORTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

In replays in the Association Cup Fifth Round Southport beat Tranmere by one goal to nil and Gillingham beat Kettering by six goals to two.

At the Association football match South Africans beat Everton by three goals to two.

In Rugby Union the Royal Navy beat Devonport by six points to three.

In County Championship Hampshire beat Surrey by eighteen points to fifteen at Richmond.—Reuter.

Patna Dec. 3—A conference of representatives of District Boards and Municipalities of the Province was held here to-day to consider matters relating to the administration of local bodies. Amongst other business a resolution protesting against the Local Fund Audit Bill was passed.—A. P.

"CAVALLERIA" AND "PAGLIACCI."

ANOTHER SUCCESS AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The repetition of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" was witnessed by a full house at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday night.

Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" is perhaps the most popular of shorter dramas, and full of passionate music.

Signorina Batti Lyda as "Santuzza" the village-girl in "Cavalleria" cannot be described as anything but superb. In dramatic force and sincerity of action her "Santuzza" must remain unequalled. Her voice is full of vitality and free from that tremour which often mars the effect of a *mezzo-soprano* voice. While considering Signorina Lyda as the outstanding figure, we must not forget to mention Signor Compolongai, who played Turridu the soldier lover and Signor Pechi (Alfio.)

Leon Cavallo's 'Pagliacci' in two acts was the second item of the programme. The subject of the play is taken from real life. There are few tenor-parts in the Company's performances that demand more than the part of Canio the master of a troupe of players. Sig. Patruno acquitted himself very creditably as Canio being ably assisted by Signorina A. Laiwo as Nedda. She has a pretty voice and her notes were full of music. On his first appearance Sig. Izal as Tonio the clown was brought out more than twice with loud cheers as he humourously sang that actors are but men with passions of their own.

HON. MR. LALLUBHAI'S SON WEDS.

AN EVENING PARTY AT AHMEDABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas gave an evening party yesterday to the elite of the city on the occasion of the marriage of his son Mr. Prabodhchandra with Saubhagini, daughter of Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth of this city. Among those present was Mr. S. A. Brelvi Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, DEC. 4.)

The Hon. Justice Sir A. B. Marten, Kt., is granted leave on full allowances for one month and one day from the 8th March 1925, and is permitted to add thereto the Easter holidays and the Summer vacation of the High Court for the year 1925.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. A. Rose of the Bombay Political Department was granted leave on average pay for seven months followed by leave on half average pay for four months with effect from the 16th November 1924.

Rao Bahadur R. H. Page, Deputy Superintendent of Ponce, West Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 1st November 1924 or the date of relief.

Mr G. S. Kharkar, Joint Sub-registrar, Bombay, to act as Senior Sub-Registrar vice Mr. D. P. Killawala, appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay.

Mr. P. N. Ranade, Inspector of Registration II Division, to act as Joint Sub-registrar, Bombay, vice Mr G. S. Kharkar.

The appointments of Superintendents of Excise have, with effect from 1st March 1924, been held substantively by the several officers as shown below:—

1st Grade (1)—Rs. 1,100.

Mr. D. S. Procter.

2nd grade (3)—Rs. 1,000.

1. Mr. R Honner, 2. Mr. C. Clifford, 3. Mr. L R Barford.

3rd grade (2)—Rs. 800.

1. Mr. H M Kirkwood, 2. Mr E W Grennan

4th grade (1)—Rs. 700

Mr. J. D. Ghandy.

5th grade (2)—Rs. 600

1. Mr A De G Pinto; 2. Mr J B Anding.

6 h grade (3)—Rs. 450.

1. Mr. C. H. Fletcher 2. Mr A. S Dalal (seconded) Mr S J Talerkhan, 3. Mr. N R Willmott.

By Government Notification No. S. 20/17, 847 dated 16th July 1924 the services of Mr. C. H. Fletcher were transferred from the Excise to the Salt Department in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. F DeSouza, and by Government Notification No. S. 20/17/15085 dated 30th September 1924, Mr Joseph Dyas was appointed Superintendent of Excise, 6th grade, vice Mr. Fletcher.

Mrs. F L Stockbridge Inspectress of Girls Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, to hold charge of the post of Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Ahmedabad, in addition to her own duties during the period intervening between the departure of Miss M. E Chubb, on leave and he taking over charge by Miss M. J. Wadia of the post of Lady Superintendent.

Mr. M H. Dumbal to officiate as Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Middle School, Dharwar, vice Miss K. Laxton appointed as officiating Lady Superintendent Training College for Women, Dharwar.

Mrs. G. Sharpe, Assistant, Training College for Women, Poona, to officiate as First Assistant Training College for Women, Poona, pending further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed temporary officers in the Bombay Medical service:—

(1) Mr. Madusudan Babaji Mandhle M.B B.S.

(2) Mr. Ghulam Rasul Gulzarkhan Baluch M.B., B.S.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation, in the Indian Service of Engineers and provisionally posted to the Bombay Presidency:—

Mr James Roland Phillips and Mr. J A S Manson.

Mr. Phillips is posted to Sind and Mr. Manson to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr A B Timms, B.Sc., (Engl. Glas. C.P.E Glas.), is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Dharwar District.

On relief by Mr. Timms, Mr. C M Lane Executive Engineer is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

On relief by Mr. Lane, Mr. A F Thorpe is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, vice Mr. V N Vartak L.C.E. Superintending Engineer, appointed acting Chief Engineer in Sind.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Thorpe, Mr Vartak should hold charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer Indus Left Bank Division, in addition to his own duties as Chief Engineer in Sind.

Mr. A. A. Musto, C.I.E., M.InstC.E. Acting Superintending Engineer Lloyd Barrage Circle, is granted under rules 80 and 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 1st March 1925 or the subsequent date of relief.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

2nd day of match between Parsis and Muslims, the Esplanade, 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15.

S. S. "China," with English Mails, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

Art Society of India's At Home to Capt. Solomon 5 p.m.

3rd day of match between Parsis and Muslims, the Esplanade, 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15 p.m.

S. S. "Kaiser-I-Hind," with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 7.

Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Council of Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, 10 a.m. Gloria Church, Byculla.

DAILY

Fathe Cinema.—In Royal Opera House. "Ruth of the Range" Episodes—3, 14 and 15. One Cylinder Love (Mack Sennett Comedy.)

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 5 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 6 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 58m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 7 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 8 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 9 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec 10 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 11 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 14 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KARANJAWALA—At Petit Mansions, Sleater Road, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 8-20 p.m. Firoja, widow of Ardeshir Cowasji Karanjawala of Ahmedabad, daughter of Hormasdiar Manekji Doctor of Surat and beloved mother of Maneck and Temurasp Ardeshir Karanjawala. Funeral Friday morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 4th Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

BAND AT BANDRA.

The New Victoria Band will play music at Lands End, Bandra, on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

ENTERTAINMENT AT Y. M. C. A.

An entertainment will be given on to-morrow (Saturday) in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, at 9 p.m. by "The Merrymakers" by kind permission of the Commanding Officer of H. M. S. Colombo. All are welcome.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee acknowledges the receipt of a draft for Rs 103/- being the collections from the public in general of Daresalaam for Flood Relief in India, sent by the Secretary, Patidar Yuvak Mandal, Daresalaam.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total number of mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd December to 6 a.m. of 4th December is 85 and the total mortality this day last year was 87.

DABUL PARISH FANCY FAIR.

The Fancy Fair in aid of the New Parish School Building, Burrows Lane, Dabul, will continue to-day (Friday) and Saturday and Sunday (the 6th and 7th inst.) at the request of many visitors. It is hoped the public will patronise it as they have been doing now.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S. S. "Ross" arrived in London in the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Devenha" with Mails from Bombay of the 29th ultima arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 3rd inst.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" carrying Bombay Mails of 29th ultima ex S. S. "Devenha left Aden at 3 a.m. on the 4th instant.

The O. S. K's steamer "Altai Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 2nd inst. and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 23th inst.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the Mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

CONGRESS AND ELECTION OF DELEGATES

BY D. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of delegates will take place in the Congress Committee Office No. 8 Kandewadi, Girgaum opposite Dr. Rege's Dispensary on Sunday (the 7th inst.) from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

C. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election of delegates to the 39th session of the Indian National Congress, Belgaum, will take place on Sunday (the 7th inst.) between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m (S. T.) at the office of the District Congress Committee, Ghaswala Bldg., Parel, as well as Taluka Congress Committee, where the polling booth has been arranged at the entrance of the Foot Bridge, near Matunga Station, G. I. P. Ry.

Those who want to stand as delegates are requested to send their applications duly proposed and seconded to the Committee's office before Monday (the 8th instant) up to 8 p.m. if more applications receive the elections will take place on Saturday (the 13th inst) from 7 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. in the above Committee's Office.

Official and Personal.

Lt.-Col. F.B.A. Patterson has been appointed to act temporarily as Political Secretary to the Government of India, vice Mr. Thompson proceeding on leave immediately owing to ill-health.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Wilson attended the opening ceremony of the Gateway of India on Thursday.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, will be proceeding on a tour to Ratnagiri District on December 9, visiting Rajapur, Devgad, Malvan, Masura and Vengurla and returning to Bombay on December 15.

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The Hyderabad Agency, for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been transferred to—

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1924.

INDIAN FILMS.

The strides which the cinema film industry in this country have been making during the past few years must be both gratifying and disappointing to dispassionate observers—gratifying in that Indians have shown remarkable aptitude in assimilating the uses of this twentieth century invention and disappointing in that imperfections of a material character which have been manifest from the very inception of the industry in India have not yet been overcome completely and continue to impede its rapid progress. From Phalke to the Hindustan and Maharastra Film Companies is no doubt a big stride, at least in this country, but Indian films still fall very short of the standard attained by Western producers. We do not complain of shortcomings in respect of lavishness of dramatic equipment such as the "million-dollar" films can boast of. In India capital is very shy in connection with the industry for want of knowledge of its immense potentialities; and also because those who have taken to the industry for love of the art or in a commercial spirit, belong to the middle classes who generally find themselves at the end of their financial tether after producing a film or two. Only when capital flows freely towards the enterprise shall the latter be able to make rapid progress. But a good deal of progress in the real sense is possible, in our opinion, without the help of the dollar bags which the cinema companies in the West can command. We refer to the artistic as well as technical perfection of the films. Why should Indian films lag behind in these respects?

India possesses natural scenery the most varied and magnificent in the world. The land is strewn with historic monuments, the like of which is not to be seen in any other country. Her people, their customs and modes of life are among the most picturesque on earth. Are these natural advantages not sufficient to enable those engaged in the film industry to turn out products of first-rate quality and aesthetic perfection? They will not require millions or even lakhs to secure a proper setting for the films. Why, then, do Indian films generally suffer from imperfections as regards the subject-matter, settings and artistic design? In our opinion the failure of the indigenous industry as a whole to come up to the level of its Western counterpart, is to be traced to the insufficient cultural equipment of both the artistes and the directors of the films. It must be sadly confessed that Indian artists are lacking in those histrionic talents and resources fulness which Western exponents exhibit on the screen. The film depicts graphic motion, as there is no articulation of words. The most brilliant stars of the stage in Great Britain, France, Italy and America, do not hesitate to take part in film dramas. Is there any first-rate Indian actor or actress who figures in any Indian film drama? Is it any wonder, then, that the acting of the amateurs of the screen should occasion frequent jars? These actors are guilty of either excessive or defective acting. Then again, most of the "heroines" whether on the stage or the screen, are, as is well-known, males. Necessarily therefore, these parts can never attain the excellence attained in the West. The disguise is too thin to delude any observer. The high cheek bones, the shaven lips, the artificial tresses, not to say anything of the other distinctive features of disguise, are too plain to go unnoticed.

Not the least vital of defects lies in the lack of historical accuracy of most of the film stories and the settings of the scenes. We have readily conceded on more than one occasion that the Maharastra Film Company has succeeded to a remarkable degree in eliminating such solecisms, but still there is room for a good deal of improvement in some of its films. We refer particularly to the film depicting the capture of Poona by Shivaji and his victory over Afzul Khan. Both the star parts—those of Shivaji and Afzul Khan are poorly enacted. The former is statusque and well-sized but very still the latter is too cumbrous and perplexed an individual to be worthy of his role. In the Majestic Film Company's "Shah Jahan" too, the characterisation of the Emperor was sometimes overdrawn and grotesque. The brutality of the scene in which the mutilation of the hands of the architect of the Taj is carried out in the presence of the Emperor is too revolting to carry conviction to the spectator as regards the historical truth of the incident. Nor is the incident authentic history. Further, the entire behaviour of the Emperor prior to the incident, as portrayed in the film, makes it impossible to believe that such a loving husband and generous prince could have been guilty of the atrocity of ordering the mutilation of the hands of the builder of the resting place of his beloved. Why should we resort to fable and frivolity when facts are rich enough for picturesque portrayal? When even the front rank films are thus marred by serious imperfections it is unnecessary to refer to the shortcomings of products of lesser note. If Indian films are to take their rank along with those of the West, their manufacturers must devote themselves seriously to the problem of bringing historical accuracy and histrionic perfection to bear on their task.

AFFRONT TO ASSEMBLY.

It has been the official tradition in India to hold every non-official in contempt whether friend or foe. According to the "Pioneer" every official is a fully-grown "man" whereas every non-official is a denizen of the elfin world, full of sentiment, a visionary, always asking for the impossible. It is, therefore, with considerable amusement that the public listen to some of the encomiums lavished upon members of the Civil Service and other officials for the willing adaptation to the new order of things established by the Reforms Scheme of 1919. But since the fabric of British administration in India would collapse, if sufficient regard was not given to hide-bound precedent, we find that in actual practice the old attitude towards non-officials still persists. Official logic disregards not only the rights of the public as composed of individuals but gives them the same contemptuous treatment *en masse*. It is only in this light that the full significance of the action of the Government of India in persisting in the Taxation Inquiry Committee can be understood, and taking it as such, we think,—and we are on common ground on this place with our Liberal friends—that nothing is more deplorable than the intolerance of the executive of views held by non-officials and expressed by the elected representatives of the people in the Assembly. Since all new relationships offer preliminary encounters, in which one side or the other establishes its abiding reputation for firmness and prowess, the least that the Assembly could do is to fix upon this incident, and to fight relentlessly against the slight, which has been offered to their dignity as a Legislative body and as the "Parliament" of the country. We think the time has come in the constitutional struggle to fix a new mile-stone by the Assembly taking up these issues and coupling them with the general administration of the Finance Department of the country for a comprehensive vote of censure.

With his usual political insight, Pundit Motilal has seen through official tactics and has characterised their attempts to push this Committee through as an affront to the Legislature. He has gone further and called it harmful to the country, because the direction of the Committee's enquiry will be largely to bring forth new methods of taking more money from the country while giving less attention to the needs of the people. Independence is not an outstanding virtue of the personnel of the Committee and the fact that before they have started, they are trying to requisition the assistance of all and sundry in the country even in the drafting of the *questionnaire*, does not speak highly of their own grip of the subjects entrusted to them for investigation. The invitations, which have been promiscuously thrown out like hand-bills announcing an auction, suggest that the Government are trying to make up in latitude what it has lost in longitude by the arraying of a miscellaneous non-descript personnel. We are sure that some of the men sitting on the Committee, when they come to realise their actual position, will not thank the Government for putting them in a very awkward place earning not great honour as they thought but considerable obloquy. Meanwhile in spite of the crowding in of larger political issues, it is significant that the growing opinion of the country is for boycotting this Committee and fully supporting the outraged sense of self-respect in the Assembly. Whatever line the political progress of this country may take, those who seek to establish responsibility of the executive in the Central Government cannot but desire concession to the views of the Assembly on a domestic issue, and must resist the attempt of the Executive Government whimsically to non-cooperate with the representatives of the people in this manner.

There is no escape for the Government from the awkward position in which they have landed themselves. Mr. Jinnah, whose amendment was ultimately accepted by the Assembly, and members of the Independent Party like Sir Purshotamdas, Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Dr. Gour, and others are not men who had at any time countenanced obstruction as such. They are of men the most reasonable and in fact some of them have been known to err, if at all, on the side of extreme conservatism and the lenient presumption of Executive fairplay. Nothing would help to substantiate the cult of mere obstruction or desperation more than the defiant action of the Government contrary to all constitutional tradition and destructive of the very rudiments of democratic rule. Interpreted by the test of the pet official theory of trusteeship the whole episode of the Taxation Committee indicates even a greater anomaly. It is the attitude of the Government in these transition period problems, which will give real direction to public opinion in this country. If it is to be second-hand rule from London with absolute contempt for the legislatures of India we think the struggle has begun in right earnest, and it behoves every one interested in the constitutional progress of the country to fight against a continuance of the system, which has prevented hitherto the growth of the moral stature of Indians in their own country and caused the dislocation of its material resources and wealth. If, on the other hand, the Reforms of 1919 have created—as the officials have repeatedly asked the country to believe that they have created—a beginning of responsible government, then as an earnest of these professions the Taxation Inquiry should be abandoned. If in the name of prestige, the Government persevere with the farce, they should be prepared for the opposition of a people conscious of the paltry camouflage called Reform. It shows that they do not show the same assiduity in safe-guarding the taxpayers as they show in promoting the interests of the services or of European commerce.

Notes of the Day

"Muslim" Powers To Combine.

The report to which the "Matin" gives currency that one of the objects of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's forthcoming visit to Paris and Rome is to propose to France and Italy, as "Muslim Powers," that they should take measures similar to those taken by Britain in Egypt "with a view to putting up a common defence against Bolshevist infiltration," need cause little surprise, should it prove to be founded on fact. In capitalist parlance "Bolshevism" is merely another name for aggressive Democracy, of which Imperialism is the antithesis and they naturally stand in perpetual dread lest it advance and engulf the edifice which secret diplomacy and ruthless aggrandisement have erected on the wrecks on national liberty. "Bolshevism" serves as a convenient bogey, for the time being, to scare away timid souls and to screen effectively attempts by unscrupulous statesmen to throttle the lives of small and weak nations. The imputation of Bolshevism to Egypt is interesting and its cure significant. British statesmen who are guilty of a palpable wrong against the Egyptian people are anxious to ward off the odium of public opinion in Europe and America, which they know will surely accrue to Great Britain sooner or later, and they are planning to conciliate politicians in power in France and Italy by appealing to their self-interest and holding out the bait of approval in situations similar to that in which Britain finds herself just now in Egypt. Both France and Italy have vital imperial interests to safeguard in Asia and Africa and, therefore, stand in the same boat as Great Britain. Any advance of democratic ideas amongst the people inhabiting the territories in the spheres of influence assumed by these Powers is a menace to the stability of that influence and must therefore be resisted to the uttermost. Great Britain in a moment of generosity—or was it weakness?—conceded Egypt some of her rights, but now she realises that Democracy and Imperialism are incompatible and wants to seize back what she had once parted with. It is true that France and Italy cherish designs in Asia and Africa which run counter to British expansion in several directions, but they have also many things in common and hence the present attempt of the Tory politicians to form a defensive alliance with French and Italian Governments against the common foe of Imperialism, namely, the crude form of democracy which they miscall Bolshevism.

Low Intrigues.

It will be noted that there is no suggestion of treating Spain as a "Muslim" Power, though, she too, at least from her own point of view, is the sovereign power in Morocco and counts a large number of Muslims among her "subjects." But unlike France and Italy, the star of Spain is in the descendant and therefore she does not count any longer. Nay, if one is to credit a writer in the "Daily News", Great Britain, by a secret treaty entered into with France in 1904 is under an obligation not to oppose the French claim to the whole of Morocco, including that portion of it which is Spanish, in case Spain fails to "pacify" the Riff. Recently there were rumours of French diplomatic movements with regard to Morocco which caused not a little flutter in the Chancelleries of Europe, including the British Foreign Office. But nothing definite has leaked out. The writer in question, however, says that the secret agreement which was signed by Lord Lansdowne and M. Paul Cambour in April, 1904, and which was kept from the world for over seven years, is binding for thirty years, and sets forth Britain's recognition that it appertains to France to preserve order in Morocco and Britain's undertaking not to obstruct action taken by France for that purpose, provided that British rights are not impaired. Over two thousand treaties are reported to have been registered at the office of the League of Nations since the inception of the League. One wonders whether the secret treaty between England and France regarding Morocco is among these! Secret Diplomacy is more alive and kicking to-day than it ever had been before the "War to end War."

No Mumbo-Jumbo Enquiry.

We are rather concerned that some of our leaders are dallying with the idea that in order to reconcile public opinion to the Bengal arrests, the Government should invite two or three trusted citizens and show them the documents in official possession. Mrs. Besant proposed the step and in last week's "Young India", Mahatma Gandhi showed his inclination in the course of an article entitled "If I were Viceroy". The expedient is no substitute for the fair test of an open trial. The Bengal Government are, say, prepared to accept the suggestion. They would conceivably form a committee of three consisting of men like Nawab Ali Chaudhari, Mr. N. N. Sircar and Mr. Kabruddin Ahmed. And what would be the use of clamouring about unsatisfactory selections when in any case the production of ex-party evidence would give the accused no opportunity of rebuttal? We are against secret trials and one-sided prosecution because not even a committee of archangels can be safe against false judgment. Frankly if we happened to be arrested on police-suspicion, we should not be content with the scrutiny of allegations, all probably fabricated, by a panel of estimable gentlemen. The need of a trial and the opportunity of a full acquittal would remain. The proposal is not fair to the men in custody. Lord Lytton declares that the only chance of ransoming the Bengal prisoners is for the Legislative Council to enact the Ordinance of Terrorism as a permanent statute. The bargain deserves to be treated with the contempt of every self-respecting citizen. We hope that even if he adds the inducement of a pocket-scrutiny of charges, by "selected leaders," the offer will be dismissed as a gamble with the lives and liberties of citizens. Lord Lytton invites the present generation to sell away the birth-right of posterity in addition to its own.

K. E. R.

But for his maladroit previousness, Mr. V. J. Patel could have avoided what he thought was less a visit than a visitation, without at the same time incurring the displeasure of anybody in the Corporation. He could have offered it to some climber or quietly told the members that he had neither the heart nor the lounge suit with which to attend the mela. Mr. C. R. Das has been more fortunate, because by 41 votes to 16, he is spared the trouble of genuflections before the Viceroy. He put it to the Corporation to decide, but in doing so he knew quite well that the day would be his. In democratic pretensions, the Bombay Corporation cannot compare with the Calcutta Corporation, hence the stars were in Mr. Das' favour. The Opposition could only fiddle over the antiquated pleasantry that satraps on the move were the King-Emperor's Representatives! They are high officials under India's pay and it is time to give up the miserable slogan of defeat—that in any event his Excellency in question should be ashamed because he is the K. E. R. (i.e. the King-Emperor's Representative). The name "Viceroy" is not a constitutional title at all, but a courtesy of goodwill to the good-willed. The constable who arrests a citizen under the law does it in the King's name; he is the King's Representative. But when the bureaucrat finds himself floored, he refers to his royal status and craves for consideration. We referred the other day to a District Magistrate a mere M.S. (i.e. Man on the Spot) who when brow-beaten by a pleader, was in a fury and pointed to the picture of King George behind. He was the King's man. When Mr. Justice Page had a bad argument with Mr. Sarat Bose in the Calcutta High Court, his lordship was so incensed that he said that he was the K. E. R. and would stand no nonsense. Mr. Wilson in the Calcutta Corporation propounded the same case. On Tuesday, Sir Malcolm Hailey told a Punjab municipality that he knew of opposition to his reception, but then he was there as the K.E.R. We apologise for the crude abbreviation, but the plea for most-favoured-nation treatment by all sorts of officers makes cumbrous repetition not a little hard.

WHERE IS KENYA?

(BY MR. SHAMSUDDEEN.)

When the question "Where is Kenya?" is put to an Indian of average intelligence, he will tell that it is a place somewhere in the darkest part of Africa where some Indian immigrants had trouble of some sort during the year 1923 and that India raised its voice of protest against their brethren being molested there. He will invariably stop at this as he does not consider worth his while to bother himself any further because the very expression "Africa" suggests an idea of the Sahara, the deserts, the jungle full of wild animals and savage cannibals, an isolated place far removed from the civilised world, visited only by adventurers and dare devils otherwise mentioned somewhere in the Geography and intended only for study when the School examination is near at hand. The appalling ignorance about Kenya and East Africa is not only limited to Indians in India but even in the West there are comparatively very few people who have anything but a hazy idea about the place.

Consequently, Lord Cranworth a white settler of Kenya, in his book "A Colony in the making" published after the war, mentions that the country has the reputation in England of being a place "where they stone their Governors and shoot natives," a reputation true and justifiable enough in itself but not quite a complete description of the country.

The great War has to a great extent removed this ignorance in Europe as a very vast number of white soldiers traversed most part of the country during the East African campaign and quite an influx of white immigrants attracted by the country lands at the coast by every boat that arrives from Europe.

Wembley and the Whites.

Thousands of pounds have been spent by the Government of Kenya, this year at Wembley where the East African Section is entirely devoted for the purpose of attracting White Settlers to Kenya. Numerous maps, diagrams, miniature hills, rivers and lakes are exhibited to give the visitors a clear idea and to remove the fear of the country being a formidable desert.

A sum of £ 10,000 was voted last year by the Legislative Council of Kenya for the establishment of an Information Bureau in London for advertising Kenya, but this vote was turned down by the Colonial Secretary. This requirement and wish of the White Settlers has been amply fulfilled by the Wembley Exhibition this year and an extraordinary rush of White Settlers is expected in Kenya before the end of this year. Against this, what is being done to remove the ignorance of India as regards East Africa and the conditions therein? The answer is "Nil." We have held meetings in Kenya and also throughout India, have passed resolutions, have sent delegations to London at the cost of several thousand pounds to purchase the unadulterated humiliation which is offered so freely to all the beggars who go to beg at Downing Street and we have stopped dead after this leaving the rest to the Providence. Constructive work of any description is practically un-known to us in our own country and abroad. We have lost the beautiful Highlands of Kenya which were at one time being given to us merely for the asking. We then said we did not wish to make our graves in Africa. We have realised rather late in the day that the salubrious climate of the Highlands of Kenya, better than any hills in India, is meant by Nature to give life to people who come out of graves of unhealthy cli-

(Continued on page 16.)

BRITISH ACTION IN EGYPT

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENCE

"PROTECTING IMPERIAL INTERESTS."

LEAFIELD, Dec. 3.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, made a statement on the British action in Egypt at a luncheon given in his honour by the Non-Conformist Unionist League. In the course of his speech he said: "I am leaving this country to-morrow in order to attend a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in Rome. My colleagues, in authorising me to leave the country at a time which must be inconvenient to Government, have shown that they attach great importance to the League and its deliberations. I think it is due to clear that what has occurred in Egypt does not come within the provisions of the Covenant of the League; but out of respect and regard for the League my colleagues have authorised me to lay before its Council any information which I may be able to give."

RECENT EVENTS IN EGYPT.

Reviewing the recent events in Egypt Mr. Chamberlain said that the New British Government had at an early stage been exposed to a crisis which had tested their capacity in dealing with the national and Imperial problem. He believed that in dealing with the Egyptian crisis Government had retained the confidence of their countrymen and that whatever minor criticism had been made or remained to be made Government had succeeded in adopting a policy and taking up the attitude which represented the true feeling of all the parties at home and in the Dominions overseas. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the murder of the Sirdar was the outcome of a deliberate policy aimed against this country. He referred to the warning which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when Premier, had given to Zaghlul Pasha in connection with the policy of the latter's Government towards Britain's position in Egypt and the Sudan. It was said in the face of Mr. MacDonald's grave warning of the consequences to which persistence in Zaghlul's policy must inevitably lead that that policy was persisted in up to the murder of Sir Lee Stack. It had become quite impossible to allow such a state of things to continue. The guiding principles of conduct which Government set to themselves were to place themselves in a position to fulfil their obligations to the Sudan to whose people Britain had given a binding pledge that they should not go back to the old and bad Egyptian administration.

BRITAIN'S "OBLIGATIONS."

In regard to Egypt it was Government's desire to interfere with the Egyptian Government to the least degree possible while fulfilling the obligations which Britain undertook when she forbade foreign interference at a moment that she gave back to Egypt her independence and while protecting both British and Imperial interests. Mr. Chamberlain emphasises that Government had not seized upon the murder of an individual in order to make a whole series of claims which had no connection with the murder and no justification in it. They made an endeavour to deal with the situation in such a manner that once they had got through the present difficulties they might resume friendly and amicable relations with the Egyptian Government, renew conversations which failed through the inability or unwillingness of Zaghlul Pasha to recognise the facts of the situation and so, while safeguarding British interests, keep a minimum of interference with the Egyptian independence.

Mr. Chamberlain added that Government recognised that in securing their majority at the general election they had received many votes from the Liberal Party. Therefore Government understood that what the country expected from them was not a party triumph but a national policy. If that were true of the Government it was abundantly true of the affairs of the Foreign Office for which he was immediately responsible.—B. O. W.

CONFERENCE WITH FRENCH PREMIER.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 3.

When Mr. Chamberlain breaks his journey to Rome at Paris in order to make acquaintance of M. Herriot the two statesmen will have an opportunity of considering various questions of policy affecting the two countries. Owing to the pressure of other questions, notably that of Egypt, Mr Chamberlain has little opportunity since he became Foreign Secretary of dealing with such matters. On his return from Rome, however, he hopes to take up these questions and will have the advantage of considering them in the light of personal expression of the French Premier's views. Mr. Chamberlain will resume his journey to Rome on Friday evening.—B. O. W.

DEPARTS FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain departed for Paris from Victoria this morning, en route to Rome.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

NOTHING BUT INDEPENDENCE

EGYPTIAN DEPUTIES PETITION TO KING

"USURPER USING BRUTAL FORCE."

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cairo.—A petition signed by 113 Deputies was presented to-day to King Fuad requesting immediate convocation of the Chamber and declaring that the "usurper" was using brutal force hoping to drag from Egypt its consent to his usurpation but Egypt would accept nothing but independence. The Senators are acting similarly.—Reuter.

SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SUDAN

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cairo.—It is understood that a Royal Decree will be issued to-morrow appointing Sir Geoffrey Archer as the Governor-General of the Sudan.—Reuter.

LADY STACK DECLINES GOVT'S. OFFER.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cairo.—"Al-Mokattam" states that the British Government had offered to Lady Stack two hundred thousand sterling which she had declined and requested its distribution to the poor.—Reuter.

MURDER OF SIRDAR.

EYE-WITNESSES FAIL TO IDENTIFY ASSASSINS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cairo.—It is stated that except the Deputies all persons arrested in connection with the murder of the Sirdar were confronted with eye-witnesses of the crime who failed to identify anyone.—Reuter.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

LEAVING FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Malta.—It is understood that the Gordon Highlanders will only remain in Port Said till the end of December. They are leaving for India by the same transport as conveys the Border Regiment to Malta.—Reuter.

MIDLAND BANK CASE.

MR. A'S IDENTITY REVEALED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

It is now permitted to state that Mr. 'A' concerned in the Midland Bank case is Sir Hari Singh.—Reuter.

[Captain Raja Sir Hari Singh is the nephew of the Maharajah of Kashmir.—Reuter.]

SPANISH REVOLUTIONARIES.

3 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Madrid.—Unlike the Pamplona court martial, it is reported that the military and naval tribunal at Vera trying four revolutionaries in connection with the same events has sentenced three to death.—Reuter.

JUDGES UNDER ARREST.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Madrid.—The Supreme court martial has sentenced to death three prisoners mentioned in the cable of 2nd December (published in yesterday's issue) and acquitted the fourth.

All Judges of the Pamplona court martial mentioned in the cable of the 2nd December have been placed under an open arrest.

ARTICULATED LOCOMOTIVES.

B. N. R'S ORDER FOR TWO GARRATT TYPE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

According to the newspaper "Modern Transport," the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company has ordered two Garratt type articulated locomotives which will be the most powerful hitherto built for India. The boilers will be the largest ever designed for locomotives and the engines will be designed to haul 1500 tons over 253 mile section between Charkardhapur and Bilaspur, where ruling gradient is one in 100.—Reuter.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

M. KRASSIN ARRIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

M. Krassin, the new Soviet Ambassador, has arrived from Berlin.—Reuter.

CONTESTING DEATH SENTENCE

COMMUNIST EX-CAPTAN'S RETURN

SENSATION IN PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Paris.—The latest sensation in Paris is the return of ex-Captain Sadoul the erstwhile French communist who was sentenced to death in 1919 for communicating intelligence to enemy and who is now naturalised a Russian.

The "Petit Parisien" says Sadoul is attached to the Soviet embassy which the French police are watching with the intention of arresting Sadoul immediately he emerges; but "Le Journal" and the "Matin" are informed that Sadoul is not at the embassy which has told them that the Russians will scrupulously adhere to the promise not to interfere in French domestic affairs. The "Matin" says Sadoul is not in hiding, but has returned expressly to contest the death sentence.

LATER.

Sadoul was arrested in a lawyer's office.—Reuter.

GENERAL AIR EXPANSION.

SIR S. HOARE ON GOVT. PROGRAMME

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, interviewed, said that the programme of general air expansion was the same as when he was previously in office, and had been carried on by the Labour Government unaltered. He anticipated that of the programme of 52 squadrons for Home Defence, 18 would have been fully formed by the end of the year, and he expected five special reserve squadrons to be completed in 1925. Referring to the overseas Dominions Sir S. Hoare claimed that the Air Force was very successfully maintaining order in Iraq in the most difficult circumstances. He forecasted an extension of European airways to Prague which was at present held up by difficulties of the Versailles Treaty regarding the flying over Germany, but their chief aim was the extension of the airship route to India and Australia which Government would have constantly in view. He stressed the enormous reactions of the Imperial air route in the direction of closer intercourse and consultation with the Dominions. Sir Samuel announced that the estimates would provide for the financial encouragement to light aeroplane clubs being established in London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastles and Leeds. He hoped that flying meetings would be held there from the next summer. The Air Ministry was continuing its experiment with three-engined machines, and had ordered two designed for passenger transport to the East. The Ministry was also carrying out extensive improvements at the Croydon terminal station. Reuter.

WIRELESS IN AUSTRALIA.

ARRANGEMENT WITH MARCONI CO.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 3.

The beginning of a great forward movement in wireless communications between the various parts of the British Empire is signified by a message from Australia reporting that the acceptance of the tender from the Marconi Company for the erection in Australia of two stations on the beam system for direct communication with Canada and England respectively at an approximate cost of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. The station communicating with England will be capable of transmission in two directions. The stations will have enormous traffic capacity three times that previously guaranteed by high power stations. They will be equipped with high speed receiving and sending apparatus capable of handling four messages simultaneously one to and from England and one to and from Canada.—B. O. W.

WIRELESS BETWEEN POLDHU AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cape Town.—Direct wireless communication between Poldhu and South African receiving station at Milnerton was established at 12/5 this day Milnerton received a message from Sir Edgar Walton to General Herzog.—Reuter.

PERSIAN MILITARY BUDGET.

TEHERAN, Dec. 3.

The Premier telegraphs from Lankir:—"Reports have been received that the Arabs retired from their positions on 30th November. The first contingent from Khoramabad has reached Dizful and others will arrive by degrees. In two days time I shall advance towards the centre of Arabistan."

The budget of the Ministry of War amounting to 9,000,000 tomans has been voted by the Mejliss.—Reuter.

SULTAN OF NEJD AT MECCA.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cairo.—"Al-Mokattam" learns that the Sultan of Nejd has arrived in Mecca with a suite of four hundred accompanied by a thousand troops.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

FURTHER CONFERENCE WITH POWERS

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S MOVE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington.—President Coolidge in his annual message to the Congress says that he expects to approach the other Powers for a further conference on the reduction of World armaments as soon as the carrying out of the present reparations plan has been settled. The policy of Europe has created a favourable opportunity but it will be necessary to await the result of the proposed European Conference. He would not wish to propose or to have representatives to attend the Conference which contemplates commitments opposed to the freedom of action which "we desire to maintain unimpaired and with respect to our purely domestic policies."—Reuter.

AMERICANS IN PALESTINE.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 3.

A convention between Great Britain and the United States was signed in London to-day by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Kellogg, the American Ambassador, giving American citizens equal rights with those of other states which are members of the League of Nations within the British mandated territory of Palestine.—B. O. W.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING. STRIKE.

SAILINGS TO WEST CANCELLED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Melbourne.—According to the "Herald" Mr. Bruce has telegraphed to the West Australian Premier urging him to provide for protection to Commonwealth officers engaged in essential services at Freemantle, which is blockaded by the Trade Unionists.

The shipowners in an interview with Mr. Bruce stressed the seriousness of the strike. Mr. Bruce did not indicate the steps that Government would take.

The Oversea Shipping Companies are seeking the High Court's injunction to restrain the Melbourne Waterside Workers Federation from continuing overtime strike. Similar action is being taken at Sydney.

The Shipping Companies have cancelled sailings to West Australia.—Reuter.

STRIKERS PASSIVE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Freemantle.—Strikers did not interfere with shipping movements on 3rd December and several steamers were berthed.—Reuter.

INJUNCTION AGAINST RACING CLUBS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Melbourne.—Yesterday's hearing dealt with an application for an interim injunction to restrain racing clubs from enforcing disqualifications.

The Judge refused the appellants' application for trial of the case by jury.

The defendant's application to have action struck out has been adjourned.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

REVISED DRAFT AGREEMENT APPROVED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Geneva.—The First Opium Conference to-day approved of the revised draft of the agreement. Cause six which led to Anglo-Japanese differences now reads. "Export of raw or prepared opium from any territory into which opium is imported for the purpose of smoking shall be prohibited. Transit or transhipment of prepared opium shall be prohibited. Transit or transhipment of raw opium consigned to a destination outside the territory shall also be prohibited unless an importation certificate which can be accepted as affording sufficient guarantees against the possibility of illegitimate use is produced by the Government of the importing country."

The Conference proceeded to discuss the terms of the protocol annexed to the agreement as regards smuggling, to which Dr. Sze objected. The discussion was ultimately adjourned principally because of the objection of the Chinese delegation to the present wording of the clause dealing with the difficulties with regard to the application of the measures decreed "in countries where contraband trade equals or even surpasses the extent of legitimate trade." Although it is not specifically mentioned China is one of those countries, hence Dr. Sze's objection.

The date of the next meeting of the Conference has not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

EXECUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Reval.—Seven more insurgents, out of seventeen court-martialled in connection with the revolt of 1st December, have been executed.—Reuter.

10 MORE COMMUNISTS SHOT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Riga.—Ten more Communists, who were tried by Court Martial, have been shot at Reval.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

LORD MAYOR TO BOYCOTT FUNCTIONS

CORPORATION'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

By 41 votes to 16 the Calcutta Corporation adopted, this evening, an amendment urging the Mayor not to attend the Viceregal receptions at the Howrah Station as a protest against the Ordinance and the repressive policy of the Government and not as a disrespect to His Majesty's representative. There was a warm debate on the amendment. At the outset Mr. C. R. Das referred to the invitation issued to him by the Secretary to the Bengal Government to attend Howrah Station on the Viceroy's arrival as the Corporation representative. Mr. Das said he would place the question before the House and he would depend absolutely upon their decision.

"SINK PERSONAL POLITICS."

Mr. Wilson moved a resolution urging the Mayor to attend the Viceregal functions. He emphasised that the Mayor was the head of the civic administration and as such he should represent his colleagues in the Municipal Corporation in paying homage to the Viceroy, who was the King's representative. He said personal feeling in the matter should be brushed aside. The speaker then instanced that the Lord Mayor of London, irrespective of his personal views, attended the functions which were meant to honour the King's representative. He feared that the Mayor by his refusal would create a precedent to his successor and appealed to Mr. C R. Das to sink his personal politics.

Mr. A. Sadullah, Mr. Campbell Forrester and several European members supported the motion of Mr. Wilson. Miss Lloyd the first lady councillor amidst cheers made her maiden speech in support of Mr. Wilson's proposal. She suggested, even though the Mayor was disinclined to attend Howrah Station, he might appoint a deputy to represent him in the Viceroy's reception.

NON-ATTENDANCE URGED.

Mr. B. C. Mullick moved an amendment urging the Mayor not to attend Howrah Station. He declared that Lord Reading had initiated repression in Bengal and as a protest against his policy the Mayor should not participate in the Viceregal function.

Mr. Brojagopal Goswami said that the indiscriminate arrests of the citizens of Calcutta and above all the arrest of their Chief Executive Officer should be sufficient ground for the Mayor's non-attendance. Moreover his going to honour Lord Reading was to honour the administration which ruled the country by ordinances and regulations.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose said they had a tradition before them. Mr. John Redmond, the illustrious Irishman, refused to participate in the reception of King Edward, because no held that so long as they were a subject race, they could not participate in such functions.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The Mayor then put the amendment to vote. A poll being demanded the amendment was declared carried by forty-one votes to sixteen. The Mayor did not vote and in reply to an enquiry from a councillor he said in ordinary circumstances the Mayor does not vote. (Laughter.)

GOVERNMENT AND MR. S. C. BOSE.

On the motion of Babu Brojo Gopal Goswami, seconded by Dr. Adyanath Chatterjee, the Corporation recorded a letter from the Government withdrawing permission from Mr. S. C. Bose, the Chief Executive Officer, to have interviews and receive papers regarding the Corporation business in the Alipore Jail from December 3rd.

PARLIAMENT.

MR. MACDONALD RE-ELECTED LABOUR LEADER.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 3.

The proceedings in Parliament to-day were again of a normal nature. Mr Whitley, who was yesterday re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons, went to the House of Lords escorted by Ministers and party leaders and heard the message from the King approving his appointment. On returning to the House of Commons he took the oath. The swearing of Ministers took place, after which private members proceeded to take the oath.

The Labour Party at a meeting to-day re-elected Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as its leader and Mr. Clynes as Deputy leader.—B. O. W.

INDIAN PROBLEM IN AFRICA.

MR. THOMAS'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Speaking at the African Society dinner presided over by Mr. Buxton, Mr. Thomas stated that in the course of his recent visit to South Africa he had officially suggested a conference of representatives of all parties in South Africa and the Imperial Government and also India to discuss the Indian question and emphasised that it was impossible to divorce the question from the Imperial aspect.—Reuter.

PROCESSIONS CONTROLLED

THREE DAYS' NOTICE OF FUNERAL

A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S FIRMAN.

The Secretary Taluka Congress Committee, Pen wires under date December 4:—

Great discontent prevails throughout Colaba District owing to the promulgation by the Police Superintendent of a notification prohibiting the people from assembling in public streets without previous permission. All kinds of processions, with or without music, also require permission. Music is prohibited not only before places of worship, but even before public offices. Music with funeral processions after midnight requires three days' previous notice to the Police Superintendent. No wonder such prohibitions in peaceful times have caused public consternation.

A number of municipal councillors of Pen have requested the President to convene a special general meeting for the consideration of the following resolution.

"This Municipality is of opinion that the public notification dated Alibag 9th September, 1924 promulgated in Pen only last week under the signature of the District Superintendent of Police with the approval of the District Magistrate is wholly unnecessary and uncalled for and clauses 1-(a) 2 (1) 5 and 6 (2 and 4) of the same are an unwarranted and unjust interference with the peoples' rights to follow their social and religious customs and usages. If the said clauses are actually enforced by the police, the board is frankly of opinion that the reign of terror thus inaugerated will cause deep discontent among the law abiding people of this district and will bring discredit on Government. The Board therefore, humbly, but earnestly, prays the Government of Bombay to order the withdrawal of the said notification without delay and earn the gratitude of the people of this district."

It is understood that the Municipal Board meeting will take place on Monday. Similar protests are expected to go forth from all the Municipalities in the District and also from the public generally. The coming issue of the "Kolaba Samachar" promises to contain scathing criticism of this uncalled for police ordinance.

A SET-BACK FOR SPANIARDS.

COMPELLED TO ABANDON RIO MARTIN.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Gibraltar.—Disquieting rumours from Morocco include a reliable report that the Spaniards have been compelled to abandon their post at Rio Martin near Tetuan.—Reuter.

WU-PEI-FU'S PLIGHT.

RUNS AWAY FROM OLD HEADQUARTER.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Hankow.—It is reported that Wupeifu who recently arrived at his old headquarters at Loyang has now fled from there as the result of an ultimatum from the Commander of Shensi, followed by a mutiny among his own bodyguard.—Reuter.

GREEK REFUGEE LOAN.

PUBLIC OFFERING ON MONDAY.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 3.

Arrangements for the floatation of a Greek refugee loan has now been completed and it will be possible to proceed with underwriting of the loan to-morrow and on Friday. Public offering will be made on Monday next. The total nominal amount of the loan will be a trifle over twenty million sterling to produce a net sum of ten million pounds sterling of which the largest proportion will be issued in England. A part will be issued in New York. The Greek banks have undertaken to raise two million five hundred thousand pounds sterling in Greece.—B. O. W.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAVA.

A TOWN COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Batavia.—As a result of the recurrence of earthquake shocks, the native town of Nangtjoloredo in Kedu Residency has been completely destroyed. It is feared 90 persons have been killed.

NOT INVITED.

MR. WALSH AND W. AUSTRALIAN GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Perth.—The West Australian Government indignantly deny the report that Mr. Walsh has been invited to visit West Australia.—Reuter.

VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY'S FUNCTIONS

His Excellency the Viceroy received an address from the Non-Brahman Community at Government House yesterday.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited the Cama Hospital and the St. George's Hospital yesterday.

His Excellency the Viceroy yesterday, received visits from the following Chiefs:—H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, H. H. The Sar Desai of Savantvadi; H H The Raja of Baria, The Raja of Mudhol; The Chief of Sangli; The Chief of Aundh, The Chief of Bhor; The Chief of Phaltan, The Chief of Miraj (Senior); The Chief of Miraj (Junior) and the Chief of Ramdurg.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency the Governor lunched with the President and Members of the Orient Club yesterday.

His Excellency the Viceroy performed the opening ceremony of the Gateway of India yesterday. Her Excellency the Countess of Reading was also present.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willson gave a Dinner Party at Government House yesterday to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency the Countess of Reading. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer. The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir. The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi; Sir Sassoon David, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, H. H. the Sar Desai of Savantvadi. The Raja of Mudhol, The Hon'ble Justice Sir Amberson and Lady Marten, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, The Hon'ble Mr.t Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, Sir Lawless and Lady Hepper, Major-General H A V Cummins, Sir Henry and Lady Macnaughten, Captain and Mrs E. W. Huddleston, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Mr. V. A. Grantham, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Mr. S S. Rangnekar, Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Dr. and Mrs. D. Clouston and Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Sheppard.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading left Government House, yesterday.

NON-BRAHMIN DEPUTATION.

REQUEST FOR MORE CONCESSIONS.

On Thursday morning, a deputation on behalf of the non-Brahmins of Maharashtra, Karnatak and Konkan waited on H. E. the Viceroy, headed by Mr. A. N. Surve, and presented the following address at the Government House:—

THE ADDRESS.

Our people are suffering from want of education both primary and higher. The Government has taken in hand the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, but it is not a day's work, and it will take many years to awaken the slumbering masses. Till then we shall require special concessions from Government in all matters. We are very grateful to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, as he is taking keen interest in the spread of primary education among the masses.

Another grievance under which the Non-Brahmins have been suffering for a long time is that their eligible youths find it difficult to get admission into Government services. However, our sympathetic Governor His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has been kind enough to promise from time to time to take up our youths in Government service; and we hope that before long the promises will bear fruit and our moderate demands will be satisfied.

When our number in the subordinate and Provincial services is small there is no wonder that the number of officers in the Imperial services recruited from our rank should be microscopicaly small. We therefore earnestly pray Your Excellency and His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to bestow some Imperial posts on deserving young men from our classes by direct recruitment and also by promotion from the Provincial services.

Our last request but not the least important is regarding the admission of our young men to Sandhurst. Your Excellency is fully aware how bravely the communities whom we have the honour to represent, under the general name of Marathas, not only preserved their reputation as hard fighters but added fresh lustre to their name by their achievements in the Great War. Many of our young men are scions of noble houses and inheritors of splendid military traditions, but in the majority of cases they are quite unable to bear the heavy expense of a training at Sandhurst. If possession of riches be made the determining test for entrance to the higher ranks of military service, we must say that few of us will succeed. We therefore earnestly hope that Government will be pleased to find special scholarships for our Cadets to Sandhurst.

In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for kindly giving us this opportunity to present our humble address this morning. We also offer our thanks to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, for kindly helping us in securing this honour of greeting the representative of His Imperial Majesty on his visit. We wish a happy journey to Your Excellency in this Presidency.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency replying said:—

"Gentlemen,—I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting the representatives of your important community which forms so large a portion of the population of historic portions of the Bombay Presidency. I need not assure you—indeed I have made it abundantly clear in my public statements elsewhere—that I take the greatest interest in the sections of the people whom you represent, and that my thoughts as Viceroy and Governor-General are not monopolised by the more advanced and in some instances more privileged communities, but are also continuously turned towards the advancement and welfare of other perhaps less vocal but not less important and more numerous sections of the people. Apart from considerations of the large proportion of the total population which your communities represent, I and my Government and the Government of the Presidency are not likely to forget the service which your communities have rendered to the Empire in the great war and the important part you play in the economic development of India.

One of the greatest achievements of British rule in India may be summed up as the gradual extension and equalisation of opportunities. It was natural that this result should come from a long connection with British rule, imbued as it is with the traditions of liberty and free institutions. It has been our aim to develop education to spread knowledge in India and to widen the scope for responsibility, employment and service. In all our action in India our eyes have been fixed on the day when the humblest citizen in India might aspire to share in those blessings of civilisation which we in our country so abundantly enjoy; and perhaps our greatest reward has been to see a recognition of our work and of our aims and ideals in the efforts of these communities to raise themselves to a position in which they can take advantage of those new opportunities and in their growing consciousness of their position and responsibilities as men and citizens.

In the present conditions in India it was, as you are aware, considered desirable when the reforms were introduced to give for special reasons some protection to special communities; and for this reason in the Bombay Legislative Council 7 seats are specially reserved from among the elective seats for Marathas and other allied castes; but in the case of Marathas and other Hindu non-Brahmin communities, I understand, that the two communities taken together form, in most districts of the Presidency, a majority and for this reason could if they combined and were agreed on the questions particularly affecting them, successfully elect representatives specially devoted to their interests and chosen from their own communities. Your chances for exercising a wider influence in public affairs for these reasons lie in your own hands and are dependent upon activity, cohesion and unity among your own communities and upon the existence and efforts of persons from among your communities who can understand your interests and promote them.

"HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS."

For this reason I have listened with great interest to your statement of the steps the leaders of your communities have taken to improve the condition of the masses, to spread education, to secure representation of the views of your people and to take a part in public affairs and a share in new responsibilities. I heartily congratulate you upon the new spirit which animates you and the new aspirations which direct your actions. Your desire to take a larger part in public work in the Presidency and actively to support the Government in all measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the people is worthy of the highest praise; and you may count on my warm sympathy and interest in your progress in these directions.

The capacity to realise your aims must depend to a large extent on the progress of education among the youths of your communities; and I am glad to note that this need is engaging your attention. I know that you can count on the Government of the Presidency affording you all possible assistance within his power. I understand that the Government of Bombay has already taken special steps in regard to the education of your communities and arranged for special facilities and you may be confident that the Local Government is fully alive to your requirements and solicitous of your needs. Education is now a provincial subject; and while I shall always view and watch with sympathy your educational progress, it is to the Governor of the Presidency and his Officers that you must look for assistance in your intellectual training and development.

The employment of members of your community in the services in the Presidency is a question which concerns the Local Government. I have observed that in 1923 the Government of Bombay issued a resolution regarding the clerical services with the object of securing a fair representation of all castes and communities in the public services and that in the instructions then issued special measures have been taken to provide in a liberal manner for a minimum figure of recruitment for qualified candidates from among the non-Brahmins of the Presidency; and as regards employment of non-Brahmins generally in the services in the Presidency, His Excellency the Governor has recently very fully expounded the considerations by which he and his Government are guided in his reply to an Address from the non-Brahmin League at Dharwar. For these reasons it is unnecessary for me to dwell on the question save to say that it appears to me that your community have every reason to be grateful to Sir Leslie Wilson and his Government for the care and attention which has been devoted to apply the right principles in these questions of appointments and employment. The question of recruitment for Imperial Services and for the Central Services is as you are aware at present under the consideration of His Majesty's Government. I will bear in mind the aspirations of your communities for representation in the appointments made to these services.

The long and honourable connection of the Marathas and other martial classes of this Presidency with the Indian Army and the forces of the Empire entitle the prayer with which you bring your address to a close to special consideration.

VICEROY AND KOLHAPUR.

Suitable youths from their ranks will legitimately aspire to careers which will continue those traditions and to share in the new opportunities now open for attaining King's Commissions. I have been in correspondence on the subject with His Excellency the Governor of the Presidency and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

There are many martial races in India; and while Government have at times in the past been able to take steps to assist the sons of Indian Officers of the Army in their education, it is obviously out of the question that assistance should be granted to *all* young men connected with the fighting races: and assistance of the kind is not given by the Imperial Government to youths from the British Isles studying for Sandhurst or at Sandhurst. I have pointed out to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur that the provision of scholarships is essentially a matter in which public spirit and enterprise may be expected to co-operate and work for the betterment of the general interests of these communities and private liberality and munificence may find a scope.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your Address and your good wishes. It has been a great pleasure to have received this deputation to-day and I wish the communities, whom you represent, all success and prosperity.

THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Gateway of India at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, was performed by His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India on Thursday evening before a select and distinguished gathering. Among those present were Sir Dinshaw Wacchha, Sir H. C. Adenvalla, Sir Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir D J. Tata, Sir M. Vishweswaraya, H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, Sir Lawless Hepper, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Hon. Mr. Juctice A. M. Kajiji, Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, Hon. Mr. Justice Marten, Hon. Mr. C.V. Mehta, and Mrs. Hodgkinson.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading on their arrival were received by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson and were conducted to their seats on the dias by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

After the Viceroy had taken his seat on the dias H.E. the Governor in inviting H. E. the Viceroy to declare the Gateway of India open, said:—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Thirteen years ago, only a few yards from this place, His Majesty the King-Emperor embarked for England after his memorable visit to India. Here was delivered His Majesty's message of farewell to the Indian Empire wherein he referred to those "lasting memories of experience made pleasant by every means that thoughtful care and affectionate regard could devise," and before his departure His Majesty expressed the desire that his entry into India at the Apollo Bandar and his departure therefrom should be commemorated by some permanent memorial. To-day we are gathered here to witness the fulfilment of that wish.

It may be thought that the scheme has taken overlong to fructify, but I can, I think, satisfy Your Excellency that what may seem undue delay has been occasioned largely by the desire of the people of Bombay that the memorial should, in every way be worthy of its object.

It was at first proposed that this monument should take the form of a reception pavilion on the exact position, a few yards to the north of where we are now assembled, of the temporary pavilion, in which Their Majesties were received in 1911. Mature consideration, however, showed that the space available was not sufficiently large to provide an adequate setting for a building worthy of the event intended to be commemorated. It was decided, therefore, to extend the Bandar by reclaiming to the south, and so to provide not only a suitable site for the Gateway, but a public improvement in the form of an addition to the area of one of Bombay's favourite open spaces and evening promenades.

ALTERNATIVE DESIGNS AND FINAL PLANS.

During 1912 and 1913 alternative designs for the building itself were prepared and made available for inspection by the public. Models, as well as drawings, were exhibited, and many criticisms and suggestions were received, all of which were carefully considered, with the result that it was not until August 1914 that the final plans were definitely sanctioned. The work of reclamation was commenced in the following year and completed, together with the new sea-wall, in 1919. The foundations for the Gateway, consisting of reinforced concrete piles, were ready in May 1920, and the construction of the building proper was started in the same month. That it has taken so long as four and a half years to complete is due to the fact that the work had to be restricted in accordance with the amount of the funds allotted annually.

When it was arranged in September that Your Excellecy would visit Bombay this month, I enquired from the Public Works Department whether the Gateway would be in a sufficiently advanced stage towards completion for the opening ceremony to be performed by Your Excellency. I was agreeably surprised to receive a reply in the affirmative, because when I visited the work in April last it seemed very far from completion. The building was then almost concealed by a mass of scaffolding both within and without, the external masonry had not begun to mask the domes, while the cleared space in front, which will shortly be added to the roadway, was occupied by a stone-mason's yard and a fair-sized workers' village. Thanks chiefly to a larger allotment of funds in this year, the work made excellent progress, which, accelerated during the last two months by the stimulous of Your Excellency's approaching visit, has brought the building to its present state.

The total expenditure on the whole project, when completed, will have amounted to 21 lakhs. The reclamation, including the sea-wall which was not at first contemplated, has cost 8 lakhs. 12 lakhs have been spent on the building itself, including foundations, while 1 lakh is required for the subsidiary works of road, footpaths, and general lay-out of the area. Towards this cost, in addition to a contribution by the Central Government, generous donations were received from the late Sir Jacob Sassoon, from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and from the Bombay Port Trust."

"A GREAT MONUMENT."

For that expenditure it will, I think, be agreed that Bombay has received full value. Apart from the reclamation, which gives to the city a fine open space and marine promenade facing one of the finest harbours in the world, the design of this Gateway is of a high order, conceived in a spirit fitting to its purpose as a great monument, and forming a notable addition to the fine range of public buildings in this city. The choice of a style, based on and carrying forward Indian traditions, will, I believe, meet with general approval. The building itself bears eloquent testimony to the skill and genius of the architect, Mr. G. Wittet, who has been entirely responsible for the design of the scheme from its inception.

And so, after many years, Bombay has achieved this monument which commemorates not only an outstanding event in the history of the Indian Empire, but stands also as a symbol in stone of this city's proud and well-deserved title, the Gateway of India.

I will now ask Your Excellency to declare this building open."

His Excellency the Viceroy then, in declaring the Gateway of India open, said:—

VICEROYS SPEECH.

"It is a very great pleasure and privilege to me to perform this ceremony today. I congratulate Bombay most warmly on the completion of this splendid Gateway of which the Government of Bombay, the Corporation and all classes in Bombay may justly feel proud. As memorial of the visit of Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress the Gateway has a unique interest for Bombay and it is right and fitting that a memorial of this character should stand in Bombay. Bombay of all cities in India has had the longest direct connection with the British Crown. It began this connection as the dowry of a British Queen; and on the occasion of his last visit to Bombay in December 1911 His Majesty, after alluding with affectionate recollections to his previous visit as Prince of Wales, recalled this fact and felicitously congratulated the members of the Corporation on its subsequent history in the following memorable words "As the dowry of a British Queen, Humphry Cook took it over 250 years ago, a mere fishing village. You gentlemen, and your forerunners have made it a jewel of the British Crown. I see again with joy the rich setting of its beautiful and stately buildings. I note also the less conspicuous but profitable improvements lately effected, but above all I recognise with pride your efforts to heighten what must always be the supreme lustre of such a jewel as this the peace, happiness and prosperity of all classes of its citizens." I am confident that these words are deeply treasured in Bombay.

In addition to two visits by King George and his Consort, Bombay had the privilege of giving a welcome to King Edward as Prince of Wales in 1875 and to His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1921. It has also welcomed the Duke of Connaught on more than one occasion; and the people of Bombay look back with pleasurable recollection upon his residence in the Presidency for a considerable period and on his close connection with various aspects of their public life.

RECALLING "PRECIOUS MEMORIES."

This Gateway will stand to recall to future generations those precious memories which I know are still fresh in the minds of many in Bombay. The architect and those directly connected with the conception and execution of the project are to be warmly congratulated on the success of their plans. Not only is the building itself in every way worthy by itself of the memories to which it is dedicated, but it adds in a striking manner to the beauties of its surroundings, fitting in, in perfect harmony, with the fine buildings around it and with the great harbour of which it is the gate.

It is not only for Bombay, however, that the Gateway has an interest, but as its name indicates for India as a whole. The visit of His Majesty King George and Her Mejesty Queen Mary to India was an event, the importance of which to India it is impossible to overestimate. The decision of His Majesty to announce in person to the Princes and people of India his coronation was not only prompted by his expressed desire to re-visit a country of which he retained most grateful recollections, which he had learned to love and in which he had experienced the kindness of a home, but also by the wish to renew in person those assurances which had been given by his predecessors of the maintenance of rights and privileges and of earnest concern for the welfare, peace and contentment of the people of India. This unbroken and continued direct interest of the Crown and the Royal House in India and sympathy for its people is indeed the most precious of India's possessions; and few in India can forget the very gracious words of the latest message from His Majesty to India delivered by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales near this spot three years ago:—

"It is with the same hope and in the same spirit that my son is with you today.....To friends whose loyalty we and our fathers have treasured, he brings this message of trust and hope. My sympathy in all that passes in your lives is unabating. During recent years my thoughts have been yet more constantly with you. Throughout the civilised world the foundations of social order have been tested by war and change. Wherever citizenship exists, it has had to meet the test; and India like other countries has been called upon to face new and special problems of her own. For this task her armoury is in the new powers and new responsibilities with which she has been equipped; that with the help of those, aided by the ready guidance of my Government and its officers, you will bring those problems to an issue worthy of your historic past and happiness for your future; that all disquiet will vanish in well-ordered progress is my earnest wish and my confident belief. Your anxieties and your rejoicings are my own. In all that may touch your happiness, in all that gives you hope and promotes your welfare I feel with you in a spirit of sympathy.....

.....and it is my warmest prayer that wisdom and contentment growing hand in hand will lead India into increasing national greatness within a free Empire,—the Empire for which I labour and for which if it be the Divine Will my son will labour after me."

A TOKEN OF BRITAIN-INDIA CONNECTION.

In the echo of these sentiments of sympathy, trust and hope let us pause yet an instant before the completion of to-day's ceremony. Reflect with me upon other associations which this Gateway symbolical of the entrance to India from the West will always serve to recall. It is a token of the connection of Great Britain with India. It will stand to testify to the constant stream of Britain's sympathy unfortunately not always appreciated or understood in all quarters with the legitimate aims and aspirations of India to the earnestness of Britain's desire, manifested by all political parties without distinction, for the enlightenment of the masses, for the improvement in their conditions, for even-handed justice to all classes, creeds and castes for the strict maintenance of religious liberty, for the advancement of India's national greatness, for the development of her status in the Empire, and for the contentment, prosperity and happiness of the Indian people.

Let me now proceed to declare this Gateway open. May it add to the amenities of this beautiful city and recall to the people of Bombay and of India those precious memories to which it is dedicated and on which I have dwelt to-day."

As soon as the Viceroy finished his speech the fact that the Gateway was declared open was proclaimed to the public by a flourish of trumpets.

The following gentlemen were then presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess Reading:—

Mr. G. Wittet, Architect.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Executive Engineer, Presidency District.

Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Retired Executive Engineer.

Rao Bahadur Y. H. Desai, Assistant Engineer.

Khan Saheb Sorabji Rataniji and Mr. Hormasji Ratanji (Contractor.)

The Viceregal party then left in a procession while the band played the National Anthem

MUSLIM DEPUTATION.

REPUDIATED AGAIN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As questions have been asked of me from several quarters I beg to inform all those who are interested that the Bombay Presidency Muslim League was neither represented on nor in any way concerned with the deputation that waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy yesterday.—Yours, etc.

M. C. CHAGLA.
Jt. Hon. Sec. B. P. M. L.

A HOLE AND CORNER PERFORMANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the address given to H. E. the Viceroy in the name of the Muslims of this Presidency, some enquiries have been made of me by several of my Mahommedan friends as to how and under what conditions it was projected and presented. To them and to my community in general I beg to say that upto the last I was kept in dark about it and when a rumour came to my ears only a couple of days ago about the same I tried to find out the facts but I was studiously kept at bay. I don't at this stage wish to enter into the merits or demerits of the address and only say that in view of the fact that no public or private meeting having been held in Bombay for the purpose and especialy when I understood that the Anjuman-e-Islam or the Muslim League or the Zaul Islam or any other responsible body had not taken or been asked to take any part in it I consider it needless for me to enter into it at length.

I have been also asked as to what part Mr. Hussonally Rahimtula my collegue on the Council as one of the representatives of Muslims of this City took in the matter as also what part Mr. M. A. Jinnah representative of Muslims of this city on the Imperial Legislative Assembly took in the matter. I may tell my Muslim brethren that I have had no occasion to see them and I do not know anything about it.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. LALJEE.

"MY GOVERNMENT AND I."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your gifted readers be so good as to solve my difficulty as under:

I have always understood it to be a point of linguistic etiquette when one speaks of oneself and a third party to say "So and So and myself," placing oneself in the second place as a mark of common politeness.

Of late, Lord Reading speaking as the Viceroy in response to addresses he has so far received in our City said in reply frequently "I and my Government".

Sir, is this true King's English or a special brand of the Viceregal English? The King I know speaks on similar occasions for "My Government" the absence of "I" there is due. I take it, to the fact that the King knows himself to be a figurehead only. The Viceroy, I admit, is not merely a puppet but even so is he privileged to condemn his government in such a manner? I could have excused it as a special brand of the Viceregal English if the Viceroy had consistently used the formula throughout. But whenever he included Her Excellency in his responses—you know Mr. Editor, what that means—he spoke of "Her Excellency and myself." Does the Viceroy think his government is less respectable in his own eyes than Her Excellency? Personally, I do not think much of that Government and can quite understand that they unconsciously got in this mannerism; what they conscientiously deserve but is this permissible in case of a Viceroy of Lord Reading's eminence?

Light on the subject will oblige.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

4-12-24.

MR. PATEL AND VICEROY.

A PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Saturday (the 6th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Swarajya Party, the Swaraj Sabha, Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the Pimpalwadi Tenants' Association and other associations (1) to congratulate Mr. V. J. Patel for the attitude adopted by him in connection with the Viceregal visit; and (2) to protest against the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation in that connection. The place of the meeting wil be notified later on.

MAHATMA AT LAHORE.

PUTTING UP WITH LALAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning by the Bombay Mail. He is putting up with Lala Lajpat Rai.

MAHATMAJI'S PUNJAB TOUR.

TO INTERVIEW MIAN FAZLI HUSSAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Among others who arrived here to-day with Mr. Gandhi were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. C. R. Reddy. The last named two gentlemen have come here in connection with the inquiry committee apointed by the Congress Working Committee to enquire into the treatment of Akali prisoners in jails and other cognate Sikh grievances.

No definite programme has yet been fixed by the Congress but according to the provisional programme Mr. Gandhi will interview prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders to-day at Lahore and will leave for Amritsar to-morrow to attend the Punjab Khilafat Conference there. Leaving Amritsar on Saturday the 6th December he reaches Lahore the same afternoon to attend the National College Convocation after which he will preside over the Punjab Provincial Political Conference at Bradlaugh Hall which will last for two days.

After finishing the work of the provincial conference, Mr. Gandhi and party will proceed to Pindi on the night of Monday, the 8th December reaching there the following morning where he will meet Hindus and Musalmans of Kohat and discuss matters for an early settlement of Hindu-Muslim troubles there.

Mr. Gandhi is to interview the Hon. Mian Fazli Hussain, Minister of Education, Punjab Government, to-day.

CONFERS WITH KOHAT HINDUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

After an interview with the Hon. Mian Fazli Hussain, which lasted about an hour Mr. Gandhi held prolonged conferences with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and a number of Kohat Hindus during the afternoon. To-night, Mr. Gandhi will attend the Subject Committee of the Punjab Political Conference. On Saturday morning, he will be present at an informal conference of Hindus and Mahomedans when the question of Hindu-Muslim dissension in the Punjab will be discussed.

NO-CHANGERS AND SWARAJISTS.

TO CONFER WITH MAHATMA AT BELGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India": I was hardly able to do justice to the No-Changers or myself at an hour's chat with them whilst the All India Congress Committee was sitting. I am therefore setting apart 20th instant for a Conference with the No-Changers at Belgaum, which I hope to reach in the morning on that day. I am asking Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande to avoid demonstrations and let me enter Belgaum quietly so that no time may be wasted. I request all the No-Changers who wish to take part in the discussion to attend this informal conference. At the same time I would warn them against flooding Belgaum so early. I suggest that the No-Changers in each province should select two or three as their spokesmen or representatives who should be fully armed with the views of the rest. The whole of the afternoon of 20th can be given to an interchange of views and there may be further discussion on the 21st if need be. I am corresponding with Deshbandhu Das and Pundit Motilal Nehru to ask whether they would like me to have similar discussion with the Swarajists. I would then gladly give part of 21st solely to them.

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?
BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.
Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

COTTON GROWING

POSSIBILITIES IN INDIA

NEED OF TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

VICEROY OPENS LABORATORY.

The Technological Research Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee situate at King's Circle, Matunga, was declared open on Wednesday afternoon by H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India before a large and representative gathering. On arrival, the Viceroy and Lady Reading were received by the President of the Committee, viz.—Dr. D. Clouston, Mr. V. A. Grantham (vice President) and Mr. B. C. Burt (Secretary) Afterwards, the members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee were presented to His Excellency.

Dr. D. Clouston, President of the Committee, in the course of his address of welcome, after tracing the chain of circumstances which led to the establishment of Committee, and referring to the work which the Committee has been able to accomplish during the short term of its existence, said:—

"I have already referred to the fact that the passing of the Cotton Cess Act placed the Committee in possession of funds for the encouragement of research work, directed to the improvement of cotton growing and marketing. With the sanction of Your Excellency's Government the Committee has now adopted a definite research programme, and are working in co-operation with Provincial Departments of Agriculture and other institutions, to which they have made grants-in-aid for the investigation of various scientific problems relating to cotton. The lines of research include the improvement of cotton by breeding and selection, the investigation of fungoid diseases and insect pests, and the study of certain biochemical problems connected with the cultivation of cotton. In co-operation with the Durbars of 8 of the Central Indian States, the Committee is also financing a Central Institute for research on cotton at Indore, and have been fortunate in obtaining the services of two very eminent botanists who will control the work there.

On the technological side, we have arranged to supply the Departments of Agriculture with detailed information as to the spinning qualities of the new types of cotton which they produce. With this end in view we have devised a scheme for technological research. When this scheme is complete we shall have two laboratories—a Spinning Laboratory and a Research Laboratory. The first of these has already been completed and equipped with a complete spinning plant and with an exhaustive range of instruments for testing cotton yarn As these tests can be carried out on small samples, and at an early stage in plant breeding work, we hope to be able to guard agricultural officers against proceeding with a cotton which is of no intrinsic value from the spinners' point of view.

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH.

The Research Laboratory which is in course of erection will be equipped with the necessary staff and fittings to enable a thorough chemical, microscopical and physical examination to be made of each cotton sent for trial. By collating the results obtained in these two laboratories, we hope to arrive at the position when, by an examination of certain of the measurable properties of a sample of raw cotton, we shall be able to state fairly accurately how it is likely to behave when spun. We also hope to be able to place Agricultural Officers themselves in the position to measure some or all of these characters. We consider this line of research as one of the most important of our activities, and we are gratified that Your Excellency has been graciously pleased to mark its importance, by consenting to open the one Laboratory and to lay the foundation stone of the other.

At an early stage it became obvious that one of the great difficulties connected with cotton improvement in India was the shortage of qualified workers with a knowledge of scientific methods, as applied to cotton investigations. The Committee, therefore, decided to give six research studentships annually to distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to enable them to undertake research work on cotton problems under the direction of experienced investigators. In this way it is hoped to build up a corps of qualified workers, and we believe the improvement of this historic industry will provide a worthy career for the young educated Indian who desires to serve his country."

Dr. Clouston then asked his Excellency to open the Spinning Laboratory and lay the foundation stone of the Research Laboratory:—

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy then delivered his speech. After a brief reference to the testing of crops, Lord Reading proceeded:—

"One of the more obvious means of improving production in India lies in concentration of the improvement of the cotton crop. India is vitally interested in cotton. Many parts of the world can produce food-stuffs, but the favoured areas which have conditions suitable for the production of cotton lints for use for clothing and numerous other purposes are limited. India however has the priceless heritage of a climate and soil favourable for cotton production, and it would be madness to neglect or squander that fair inheritance or to fail to use every effort to improve it by wise stewardship. India consumes a large quantity of cotton goods. It has an extensive cotton export trade. It is keenly interested in the manufacture of cotton goods both through well-established and efficient spinning mills in which much capital has been invested and which give employment to large numbers of workers and through widespread "cottage industries" which produce large quantities of hand-woven yarn and cloth.

It must be remembered that India is not only the largest cotton-producing country in the British Empire, but is also the second largest cotton-producing country in the world. Moreover America, the largest producer, is itself now yearly absorbing to an increasing extent its own produce. For this reason, not only in the interests of India itself, but in the interests of the Empire-supply and world-supply the cotton industry of India holds a most important position; and India offers the greatest possibilities for a considerable increase in the supply of cotton in the near future.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The possibilities of increase in India lie in various directions. There is the question of the expansion of the area under cotton, which is largely connected with the extension and improvement of irrigation and, the exploitation of new areas suitable for cotton cultivation. Another aspect of the case is the possibility of securing a better average yield per acre in existing cotton areas by selection and stabilisation of the better varieties of cotton or by the introduction of new kinds. There is also the question of the prevention and cure of diseases and pests to which the crop is peculiarly liable and which cause a considerable volume of loss of each year. There is also need to study the export and mill demand more closely and to aim at improvements in the production and marketing of the desired varieties in commercial demand for the cotton trade with the mills in India or other countries. This includes the prevention of adulteration, deterioration and admixture and the stabilisation of the supply of various types in demand in various markets. As an illustration of the great scope for improvement I may note that the Cotton Committee in 1919 stated in their report that the average yield of Indian cotton was only 85 pounds of lint to the acre as compared with 200 pounds in America; and that there was in addition defective marketing resulting in losses for Indian cotton of 10 per cent., more in the blow room as compared with American and Egyptian cottons. The Committee also found that before the War Lancashire, the best available cotton market, took little Indian cotton owing to the short supplies from India of staple cotton approximating the commercial inch standard.

"AMPLY REWARDED."

The time at my disposal does not permit me to do more than indicate in the broadest manner the great importance of the field open to the labours of the Central Indian Cotton Committee, the immense potential value of the work on which they are engaged and the numerous problems, of which I have only enumerated a few salient points, remaining to be solved by their efforts and advice; but if in my brief sketch I have been able to communicate even in some degree the keen interest which I feel their work and my deep appreciation of the importance of their labours in the interests of the progress of India and the prosperity and welfare of the people of India, I shall have been amply rewarded.

The Central Indian Cotton committee has been set up as a result of the report of the Special Cotton Committee of 1919. Broadly speaking apart from formal activities, the Committee is a central body charged with the promotion of all measures which will tend to further the improvement of the cotton-growing industry in India. The *personnel* consists of a fully representative body including the Agricultural Adviser of the Government of India as President and as members the Directors of Agriculture and other experts of the Agricultural Department in the cotton-growing Provinces, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, the Representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations, Commercial Representatives specially nominated by the Local Governments, Representatives of the Co-operative Credit Societies, of the Cotton growers and of the Indian States. The representative character of the Committee specially qualifies it to advise the Central and Provincial Governments in all matters concerning the industry and afford a common ground on which all sections of the cotton trade, the producers the traders, the manufacturers and the agricultural and other experts of the Central and Local Governments can meet and discuss difficulties and take joint action to promote objects which are alike the concern of the Government of India, the Local Governments and the Indian States.

SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT ASSURED.

With the passing of the Cotton Cess Act, the Cotton Transport Act, and the active consideraion of a Bill for the regulation of gins and presses, the machinery for extending the operations of the Committee is in the process of being perfected. The Committee has already excellent achievements to its credit and great results are to be expected from the schemes of the Committee for the promotion of agricultural and technological research. The Committee can rely on my warm sympathy and on the support of the Member of my Council, Sir Narasimha Sarma, in their operations; and I know that the Ministers-in-Charge of Agriculture in the cotton-growing Provinces keep in very close touch with their work. I commend the work of the Committee to the public generally because I am convinced that it is of primary importance to the welfare of India and to the prosperity of her people.

I will now proceed to perform the inaugural ceremonies."

A procession was then formed which marched towards the door of the spinning laboratory where His Excellency was asked to open the laboratory with a golden key. The Viceregal Party then entered the spinning laboratory and His Excellency the Viceroy switched on the current and started the machinery. His Excellency then went round the laboratory and inspected it for some minutes.

This function being over, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Research Laboratory midst cheers.

Mr. V. A. Grantham, the Vice-President then proposed a vote of thanks to Their Excellencies to which the Viceroy suitably replied.

After the departure of their Excellencies the visitors were entertained in the Spinning Laboratory and Testing Room where some demonstrations were given.

"HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE."

SIR M. HAILEY AT GUJRANWALLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJRANWALA, Dec. 3.

The Governor of the Punjab who arrived here to-day by motor from Lahore received a rousing welcome from the students of the local High School. He received addresses from the Municipal Committee, the District Board, the Khalsa Educational Council, the Sikh Sudhar Committee, the Hindu Deputation, the Anjumani and Islamia Co-operative Societies and the District Soldiers Board. In giving a joint reply, Sir Malcolm Hailey referred to the controversy which a majority of the municipal committee had with a minority in presenting an address to him and said that he appreciated the declaration by the minority that there was nothing personal in their attitude in this matter. It was gratifying to find that there was as little feeling of this kind on their part "as there was on mine in relation to this incident.

"Nevertheless," said Sir Malcolm, "it cannot be forgotten that I come here not as an individual who no doubt has many failings justly deserving of public criticism but as the representative in this Province of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I have no doubt that when the majority of the Committee decided to present an address to me it was purely in this capacity that you desired to welcome me and it is in this capacity that I for my part desire to express my appreciation of your determination to see that the citizens of Gujranwala should not incur the stigma of appearing to offer a deliberate affront to the representative if the Crown. I should indeed be unwilling to think that the residents of this district which contributed so much to India's efforts during the War should have to witness the assumption of an attitude on the part of their Headquarters town which they themselves could not but view with just resentment."

The Governor dealt mainly with local problems referred to in different addresses and addressing the members of the Khalsa Educational Council and the Sikh Sudhar Committee, said "I wish again to impress on the Sikhs that the agitation we have seen of recent years does not offer any kind of danger or apprehension to the Government. Its mischief really lies in the fact that its continuance is fraught with the possibility of grave damage to the Sikhs themselves. There are those among them who have been pursuing a course which was not only bound to alienate the sympathies of the Government but to make the community an active nuisance to any other community in the Province."

If their extremists showed the temper and the attitude which had characterised them in recent years, it would be difficult in years to come to secure from other communities either forbearance or tolerance.

The Governor congratulated the Sudhar Committee on the new influences they had brought to bear on this question and urged them to spare no efforts to increase their numbers and to extend their propaganda.

TARIFF BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The Tariff Board met to-day and examined Mr. J. D. Ascole, Controller of printing to Government of India, who gave evidence on the purchase of paper for Government printing purposes.

Patna Dec. 3—His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler this afternoon presided over the ceremony of unveiling the marble bust of Sir Edward Gait at the Patna Museum. A. P.

A Kalimpong message to the "Statesman" says: The Tsorang Shape, Commander-in-Chief of the Tibetan Army, arrived here yesterday. He was received by the Subdivisional officer and the Tibetan residents of the place.—A. P.

SOME LESSONS OF BRITISH ELECTIONS.

(BY MR. DEVAKI PRASAD SINHA, M. L. A.)

I arrived in London on the 4th of October, just when sensations about the coming Parliamentary crisis were in an intense form. Persons interested in politics were talking of the uncompromising attitude taken up by the Liberal leaders in connection with the Campbell case. The speech delivered by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in Manchester in the beginning of the last month banished all hopes of an eleventh hour settlement and the country was preparing itself for a General Election.

The Labour Party met at their twenty-fourth annual Conference in the Queen's Hall on the 7th October. The proceedings of the Conference showed how much the Labour population in the country has been roused, and what an important position Labour has come to occupy in the politics of the country.

ELECTION CAMPAIGNS START.

The debate on the Campbell case took place in the House of Commons on the 8th October, and on the 9th Mr. MacDonald invoked the prerogative of the Crown to dissolve the Parliament in the afternoon of the 9th October; and after making the announcement of His Majesty's assent to the dissolution delivered his final speech at the Labour Party Conference at Queen's Hall. Mr. MacDonald's speech was one of the most eloquent that I have ever heard, and he employed all the arts of the demogague to sway the passions of the audience, and to inspire them with zeal and enthusiasm for work in the next fortnight.

On the 14th October, the Liberals had their demonstration in the Queen's Hall, in order to give a lead to their election campaign. That meeting was addressed by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon and the Earl Beauchamp. The cheers given to the leaders were rather cold and short-lived, and the songs which they sung were not joined even by one-tenth of the audience present.

On the next day, in the same place, the Tory campaign was given a start by Mr. Baldwin. The reference in his speech to India was naturally cheered by those who were present at the meeting, because all of them were the devotees of the idea of a strong government and imperialistic domination. So far as our country is concerned, the leaders of the parties quite naturally thought that it would be useless to bother themselves about it. In fact, India would not have been remembered at all at this election time. Had it not been for the valiant efforts made by one of the India's truest sons, Mr. Saklatvala, the threats of the Tories had been received with as much coldness in the ranks of their supporters as the resolution regarding imperial affairs passed by the Labour Party Conference on the 9th October.

LABOUR PARTY'S RESOLUTION.

This resolution, the text of which was cabled to India by Reuter, has a short history which I think our countrymen will be amused to learn. On the morning of the 9th, I heard it from some friends at the Labour Party Conferences that a resolution had been framed regarding imperial affairs, and relating to India, Egypt and Ireland. I was also told that there were attempts being made to leave the resolution unmoved. I was also told that there was some fear that that resolution would be crowded out, because the session of the Conference was shortened, and of the leading members did not seem to be much interested in it. When I heard this, I discussed the matter with Mr. Saklatvala, and both he and I wrote a joint letter to Mr. Cramp who was presiding over the Conference in the absence of Mr. MacDonald. We told him that if that resolution was crowded out, it would produce only one impression which it was capable of producing, namely, that the Labour Party did not care much for the interests of the suppressed peoples of India and Egypt. If, on the other hand, this resolution was adopted, it would create some confidence in the policy of the Labour Party in the minds of Indians. I received a reply from Mr. Cramp, informing me that a resolution had been passed in the afternoon session of the Conference on the 9th at a time when representatives of the Press were not present. The text of the resolution is as follows:—

"This Conference considers that the time is long overdue for a determined stand by organised labour against the crimes committed by the British ruling class in the furtherance of its Imperialist aims. It therefore demands that steps be taken forthwith:

(1) To stop the persecution of workers for political or industrial reasons, particularly in India and Egypt, and to secure the release of all who are suffering imprisonment for their opposition to British Imperialism.

(2) To provide adequate protection for the subject races of the Empire in their struggle for freedom.

(3) To find ways and means of linking up British working-class organisations, both industrial and political, with those of the wage-earning population of India, Egypt, South Africa, etc., with a view to the speedy attainment of self-government throughout the British Empire.

The Conference is moreover of opinion that in order to hasten the grant of a full measure of Home Rule to India, steps should be taken to summon a Conference of representatives of the various parties of India who shall be invited to prepare a scheme of self-government for discussion with the British Government.

Moved by Streatham, L. P.
Seconded by Walthamstow, L. P.
Supported by I. L. P.

It will be seen that this resolution embodies the idea in the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly in February last. It may be taken as the election policy of the Labour Party in Imperial affairs, now that the Labour Party is not in power. This resolution may not be of any practical use to India, but it shows at least one thing that in the minds of the rank and file of the Labour Party—those who have had no share in running the Government in England, there is no positive apathy or disdain for Indians, and whatever chance there is for carrying on any propaganda on behalf of India in England lies only in the midst of the Labour population of the country. This was made more evident when I closely watched the election campaign of Mr. Saklatvala.

MR. SAKLATVALA.

Mr. Saklatvala stood as one of the eight Communist candidates, and is the only Communist member who has been returned to the House of Commons. My interest in his election was due, not to his political or economic views, but because he was the only Indian candidate for election to the House of Commons. When the nomination for candidates took place at the different party organisations, very great difficulty seemed to arise in the way of Mr. Saklatvala being nominated, as a candidate at all. At the Labour Party Conference of which I have spoken before, a resolution was passed, disowning all Communists, and dissociating itself with the Communist movement in the country. Mr. Saklatvala was asked by the Labour Party to renounce his faith in Communism, but, true to his conviction, he did nothing of the kind, and did not sacrifice his principles as an election tactic. The influence which Mr. Saklatvala wields among a section of the British people can be easily seen from the fact that, besides facing the positive dislike on the part of the Tory, and the Liberals in the country, he had to contend with a very strong opposition in the Labour Party itself, and when he was nominated as a candidate by the Executive of the Labour Party of North Battersea, it was due only to his own strong influence on the electors of Battersea, in spite of all attempts made by certain wire-pullers to oust him and to kick him out, he was accepted by the North Battersea Labour Party as their candidate by 123 votes to 14.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

I have seen in Indian papers that Sir Sankaran Nair was willing to stand as a candidate for election to Parliament. The facts that are responsible for this rumour are these: when some of the leaders of the Labour Party were trying their best to elbow Mr. Saklatvala out, they thought that, if they could get hold of another Indian to fight an election as a member of their party, they would remove all charges of any racial bias against Indians, but it was soon realised that Sir Sankaran Nair had not the ghost of a chance of election from any constituency, and Sir Sankaran himself was too shrewd a man to risk the reputation and waste his money over the most shadowy chance of an election. That proposal was therefore dropped, and Mr. Saklatvala secured the nomination of the party, as stated above, although the Central Labour Party did not endorse him as an official Labour candidate.

It is not necessary to agree to Mr. Saklatvala's views in order to appreciate the great service which he has done to India, living in a foreign country and faced by opposition of the kind which few other Parliamentary candidates had to face, he won a victory over a rival who was backed by the combined influence and wealth of the Liberal and Tory parties of North Battersea. I attended several of the election meetings, of Mr. Saklatvala, and at none of those meetings, he made the slightest effort to conceal his colour and his race. On the other hand, everywhere he promptly drew the attention of the audience to the fact that he was an Indian, and that he was fighting the election as a man who believed in the international principles of Labour. Even his election manifesto contained a special page about the Indian questions. I am sending you herewith a copy of that portion of his election manifesto which relates to India and the Eastern nations. Whenever my wife and I went to attend Mr. Saklatvala's election meetings, we were always very enthusiastically cheered, because we were dressed in Indian costume, and because we were members of the race to which Mr. Saklatvala belonged.

NO BIAS AGAINST INDIANS.

I was very much gratified to find that, in the mass of the Labour men of the country there is not the least bias against Indians, and their own grievances have made them appreciate the grievances of Indians as nothing else could; in spite of all attempts of describing Mr. Saklatvala as a "nigger" and a "blacky", his meetings were perhaps the most successful election meetings that were held in London. During the time of this election, even one of his own constituency, wherever Mr. Saklatvala's name was mentioned, as that of one of the likely speakers, the tickets were sold as hot cakes, and a large number of people always thronged to give him an ovation. I can never forget the scenes on the election day, the 29th October, and in the night of the 29th October, when the counting of the votes took place, and the result of the election was announced from North Battersea, Mrs. Saklatvala kindly took us round to many of the polling stations in North Battersea, and at almost all of these, you could see not only the electors, but the street boys shouting enthusiastically, "Good old Sak", and "Sak this time." It is not that they were unaware that he was an Indian, but because at some of these places, my wife and myself were mistaken for Mrs. and Mr. Saklatvala, because we were the only persons dressed in Indian costume, we received the cheers that belonged to him, and felt delighted that here was an Indian that, in a foreign land, had impressed an alien nation with his courage and his sincerity. It was only at one polling station, where his rival, Mr. Hoghin, had a stronghold, where we were booed.

I was present at the counting of votes as one of the scrutineers on behalf of Mr. Saklatvala. My wife and Mrs. Saklatvala were two of the guests which, under the rules, Mr. Saklatvala was entitled to take with him inside the Battersea Town Hall, where the counting was taking place. All the workers of Mr. Saklatvala were ten times more enthusiastic than the workers of his rival, and when at half past twelve in the night, the Mayor of Battersea from the balcony of the Town Hall announced to the immense crowd assembled the news of Mr. Saklatvala's success at the election, it was a sight worth seeing. For about a quarter of an hour, the whole of the assembly was rolling in cheers, and waving its handkerchief and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." When we came down along with Mr. Saklatvala it took us more than an hour to reach the place where our motor car was standing. From the Battersea Town Hall we came over along with Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala, to the Queen's Hall, where there was large gathering of the Labour Party to hear the results of the election, and to receive such of the victors of the Labour Party candidates as were in London. The cheers with which Mr. Saklatvala was greeted, were unmistakably more enthusiastic, more genuine than those which greeted the presence of any other victorious candidate. The whole crowd shouted, "Good old Sak", and demanded a speech from him. He spoke for about half a minute, and left the meeting late in the night at 3 a.m. amidst general rejoicing.

I have mentioned these things about Mr. Saklatvala because I believe that our countrymen will be proud of his achievements here. His Communism may not appeal to many like myself, but he has shown us that, even an Indian is capable of raising his head in the midst of all opposition.

INCREASING HOLD OF LABOUR.

The Labour Party has lost the reins of Government, and the Conservatives have been returned to the House of Commons with a majority unknown since 1873. The number of Liberals has been reduced to a handful, and as a local paper remarked, all the Liberal members can drive through the House of Commons in one coach, but the outstanding lesson of this General Election is not in the figures showing the number of men of each party, who sit in the House of Commons, but in the number of votes that were polled on behalf of each party at this election. The increase in the Labour vote during the last two years has been tremendous, while all the combined anti-Labour votes have increased by 1,010,825 only, the increase in the Labour Party vote is 1,251,000, and this increase has been continuous and systematic.

The following figures will reveal how the hold of Labour on the country has been increasing from year to year:—

In 1922 the votes were:—	
Labour	4,251,011
Tory Liberal	9,570,883
In 1923 the figures were:—	
Labour	4,503,504
Tory Liberal	9,838,742
This year for 599 contests the vote is:—	
Labour	5,525,072
Tory Liberal	10,718,786

BOGEY OF RED REVOLUTION.

That this Parliamentary election was influenced considerably by the bogey of Red Revolution introduced on the eve of the election is evident to all those who have watched the history of this Parliamentary crisis from day to day. The leaders of the Labour Party themselves believe that they have lost about 40 seats on account of the disclosure of the alleged letter from M. Zinovieff, the authenticity of which has not yet been proved, but on the polling day, a large number of voters was struck with panic and the most significant fact of this election is the gain of Tories from Liberals while the great Liberal leaders were preaching a doctrine of moderation and boasting of their principles being a check to the onslaught of Conservatism and the policy of Bolshevism. But the electors, sick and sorry at heart, abandoned the hopeless Liberal campaign, pitched between two fires, and took the opposite ways into the paths of decision. The English electorate not being accustomed to three parties is again resolving itself into a classification of two parties only, the one representing Capitalism, the other representing Labour. The voice of Labour is not damped for ever or even for a long time. It can be seen from the fact that at the Municipal elections, held two days after the Parliamentary election, the nett gains of the Labour Party were more than those of any other party, while Labour lost 31 seats, it gained 51 seats. The Tory losses were as many as 42 and their gains only 50. The Liberals and the Independents fated as a whole as at the Parliamentary elections. The future of the Labour Party is therefore not very gloomy. The Tories too have realised this, and it is a strange comedy that, with such a majority in the House of Commons, all the leading Tory papers here have been advising the Tories not to be too much Conservative and counselling Mr. Baldwin to take into consideration the progressive feeling of the country.

APPLICATION UNDER HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

PETITION FOR MINOR SONS' CUSTODY DISMISSED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.)

David Sassoon ..... Petitioner

vs.

Kitty David Sassoon ... Respondent.

This was an application in the nature of Habeas Corpus under sec. 491 of Criminal Procedure Code filed by the petitioner asking for the custody of his four minor sons who were residing with the respondent, who was the petitioner's wife.

The petitioner who was a Jew and a taxi-driver alleged that he was married to the respondent in 1912 and lived with her till 1921.

The four minors were the children of this marriage. In 1921 owing to certain differences between the parties, they separated and the respondent took away the said children with her. The petitioner maintained the respondent and the children till about six months ago. The petitioner further alleged that the respondent was leading an unchaste life and that she was not a fit person to be allowed to retain the custody of his minor children. Under the circumstances as he was the natural guardian of the said minors, the petitioner desired that his children should be restored to him.

The respondent in the course of her affidavit in reply stated that she was educated upto the 7th Standard in the Scottish High School and knew Arabic, French and Hebrew and was a teacher before her marriage, that she belonged to a respectable family, that it was the members of her family who provided means of employment to the petitioner that the petitioner began to waste his life and money after another Jewish woman and that he left Bombay for Poona in 1921 without making any provision for herself or the children. She had to take up service in the Telephone Co at Rs. 100 per month but owing to the introduction of the automatic system her services were dispensed with. As the petitioner failed to maintain her and the children she had to take proceedings in the Police Court under sec. 488 and the 2nd Presidence Magistrate ordered the petitioner to pay Rs. 90 per month for the maintenance of herself and her children but that she had not been able to recover any money under that order as he was a man without any means. That the children were all being educated by her out of her own means. She denied having led an unchaste life.

Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Solicitors appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Campbell, Barrat-Law, instructed by Messrs Dixit Moneeklal and Co. appeared for the respondent.

PETITION DISMISSED.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of the petitioner's counsel and calling on the respondent's counsel dismissed the petition with costs remarking that there was no foundation for the allegations made by the petitioner and characterised it as a cowardly attack on a respectable, well educated and well connected lady. He further said that the Court had to look to the interests and welfare of the minors and that it was clear that those interests were very well looked after by the respondent.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The strong feeling which was evidenced in Jutes at the close of the market yesterday was further accentuated and on a good buying enquiry quotations generally showed an upward movement with a firm tendency. In coals with little or no outside demand only a few transactions were reported. In teas there were only a small number of buyers, hence this section remains inactive. In miscellaneous there was no new feature to record. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent Government paper 56/4, 3½ per cent Government paper 65/6, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 97/14, ...5 per cent war bonds 1925 102/10, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/12, do 1930 102, do 1932 103/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1395.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/2, Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord 23/12, Dunbar 161, New Victoria 1/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 635, Anglo India 128/8, Auckland 268, Birla 9/10, Cheviot 310 Clive 43/10, Dalhousie 422/8, Delta 544, Empire 54/8 Fort Gloster 945, Fort William 370, Gourepore 710, Howrah 45/8, Kanknarrah 523, Lansdowne 345, Lawrence 626, National 281/8, Naihati 495, Nuddea 48, Presidency 8/14, Reliance 65/8.

Coals:—Gopalichuck 11/4, Kalaphari 26/4, Nazira 12, Ondal 11/12, Samla and Kendra 11.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 23, Marshall and Co., 2/12, B. I. Corporation ord 5/4, do deferred 5, Tavoy Tin 17/8.

The Companies:—Batelli 5/8, Belgachi 28/4, Beejan 33/8, Bishnauth 38/4, Gophur 11/4, New Parupbari 15/4, Rajbhat 44/4, Sarugaon 22/, Tukvar 44/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.

PROTECTION FOR PAPER.

TARIFF BOARD AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Continuing his evidence before the Tariff Board yesterday Mr. F.D. Ascoli pointed out that it was incorrect to say that the major portion of Government requirements except in the matter of highly finished grades such as blotting paper used for printing stamps, currency notes etc. was imported. As a matter of fact the major portion was obtained locally. The finish of Indian paper was defective from the printer's point of view. No less than 393 tons of paper tendered in India had to be rejected as the quality supplied did not accord with the sample tendered. Government now found it cheaper to reprint in India books like the "War Office Manual". If protection was given it would be cheaper to import this class of books printed rather than to reprint them in India.

Replying to Professor Kale, Mr. Ascoli said that Government orders were placed on quotations tendered by all mills on a competitive basis.

Madras, Dec. 3.—Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A. has replied to the Secretary of the Indian Taxation Committee declining to assist in the Committee's investigations stating that he could not be a party to the deliberate policy of Government of systematically flouting the decisions of the Indian legislature on this and other matters.—A.P.

The Kadir Cup Meeting of 1925 will commence near Sherpur on 30th March.

WHERE IS KENYA?

(Continued from page 6.)

mates of stuffed and overowded towns of India. I have been living in the Highlands for the last 24 years and have never been ill for 24 hours. I am now staying in Lahore since last three months and can not recollect having enjoyed three days of complete health during the whole of this period.

There are now some millions of acres of land set aside by the Government in the low-lands for Indians in Kenya The climate of these regions is certainly no so cold and beautiful as that of the Highlands, but it is decidedly better and far more pleasant than that of the most parts of India where plague, cholera, malaria and scores of other epidemics hardly give one the breathing space throughout the year.

Before this becomes irksome reading I wish to revert to the question "Where is Kenya?"

Mombasa.

I will try to avoid technical terms of Geography and will suffice it to say that Mombasa, which is called "the gateway of Eastern Africa" is the sea port town of Kenya and is the first and the nearest African Port from Bombay, which can be reached by a regular fortnightly Mail Boat Service maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company by means of four modern and up-to-date Steamships of over 7,000 tons each. The voyage from Bombay to Mombasa generally takes 8 days. The steamer fares are as follows:—First Class Rs. 325, 2nd Class 200, Intermediate Rs. 90 and Deck Rs. 60.

Mombasa is the Sea coast terminus of the Uganda Railway which penetrates the heart of Equatorial Africa. The Railway is run by the State and is a very comfortable conveyance comparing favourably with the best Indian Railway.

Nairobi.

The Uganda Railway Mail train takes you to Nairobi, the Capital of Kenya, within 20 hours from Mombasa a distance of 325 miles. The Railway fare from Mombasa to Nairobi is as follows:—1st Class £ 4/10, 2nd Class £ 30- and 3rd Class Shillings 15.

The scenery through which the Railway runs between Mombasa and Nairobi can perhaps best be described in the words which are borrowed from the Encyclopædia of the British Empire:

"After leaving Mombasa Island the line runs through thick jungle for mile upon mile, broken here and there by gorges, rivers and occasional plantations of bananas, rubber, cotton and fibre, with a few open spaces cultivated by natives with maize, millet, and sweet potatoes. The exuberant vegetation gives this land the appearance of a tossing sea of verdure stretching away for leagues on every side; then the line winds through the dark recesses of the forest, huge trees embrace weaker saplings, and peeping through the luxurious undergrowth exquisitely tinted orchids and other tropical flowers may continually be seen. This jungle-covered land is inhabited by the peaceful tribes known as the "Wanyika."

"The first hundred miles is brought to a close as the train leaves the Taru jungle, a vast track of parched country covered with thorny bush and coarse grass. From Voi Station just over 100 Miles from the coast, the majestic snow-capped of Kilimanjaro may be seen rising 19,000 feet into the sky. This sugar-loaf mountain is situated on the frontier of what, previous to the peace of 1919, was German East Africa, now the Tanganyika Territory. The line has been steadily rising all the way from the coast, and at each of the little way-side stations the air seems to grow cooler and more refreshing. As Simba (ie, the place of the lion) the country changes from hills and forests to vast rolling plains. Here may be seen that which has no counterpart any where. The whole country is swarming with wild animals, rinoceros, buffalos, hyaenas, gazelle, ostriches, hundreds of zebras and occasionally a few lions stalking across the plains and scattering the lesser beasts, from this unrivalled spectacle. Even the air is not free, for the bustards and vultures hover over the ground waiting to clean the skeleton of the lion's prey."

The sight presented on the Athi plateau is difficult description. If one could imagine the beasts in the Zoological Gardens of Europe loosed on an enormous plain, some conception of this portion of East Africa might be obtained, but the number of game on these plains, which stretch for miles, can only be roughly estimated in thousands.

This paradise of sport is yearly attracting hunters from all parts of the world."

Area and Population.

The area of the Colony of Kenya is 248,800 square Miles and the total estimated population is 2,529,123 including 35,982 Asians and 9,651 Europeans.

The population of Nairobi according to the cause of 1921 was Natives 16,000; Asians 9,361; Europeans 2,339.

I wish to make a mention here of the colossal ignorance betrayed by English authors as to the composition of the Indian population in Kenya which gives one the impression that the present Indian population there is composed of the remnant of the coolies who went to that country in 1895, to build the Uganda Railway. Bishop Whitehead in his book "Indian Problems" published this year devotes a chapter of Kenya Colony and mentions on page 254. "But unfortunately in 1896 the Government decided to build the Railway by Indian labour and imported from India about 20,000 coolies belonging to the lowest caste, and with them a number of clerks, artisans, petty traders and shop-keepers needed to supply the wants of this large body of immigrants. Then the same thing happened in Kenya as had already happened in Natal. When their term of service on the Railway expired the large majority of the Indians elected to remain in the country."

Now, the Indian labour that was imported in 1895 did not belong to the lowest or any low castes. This labour was almost entirely recruited from Punjab and especially Lahore. They were Hindus and Mohamadens of the average class, a class which can be seen to-day employed in the Railway Workshops at Lahore. These men were entirely different class from the South Indian labourers who went out to Natal.

And what is more, these coolies did not remain in Kenya on the expiration of their agreement, but rushed back to their homes post haste. They were all home-sick, and you may perhaps find a few hundred of these in all in Kenya to-day.

The Indian population of Kenya consists mostly of the Khojah followers of His Highness The Aga Khan and Hindus mostly Patels from the Bombay Presidency and its environments. The Khojas have been living in Kenya and the adjoining territories for at least three generations and very few of the present generation have been to India. They have all been born and brought up there. The Punjabis who are mostly in Nairobi are clerks, artisans and respectable shopkeepers. There are no Indian coolies or labourers in Kenya to-day.

The Indian population of Kenya as it exists to-day consists of an average class of Indian citizen mostly inhabitants of Bombay and Punjab.

Social life in Kenya.

There is quite a long list of social and religious societies, clubs and institutions founded and supported by Sanatanis Aryas, Jains, Sikhs, Mohamadens and the unfortunate religious controversies which from such a wonderful pastime of the Indian wherever he goes, are not absent especially among the Arya Smajists and Sanatenists and the Sunnis and Ahmadis. But otherwise Hindus and Moslems mix with each other freely at social functions; they eat and drink with each other at the same table and the native servants who serve both the Hindus and Mohamadens have removed to a great extent the barriers of separate food system. Politically both the communities are absolutely united. There are cinemas and theatres and occasional concerts and variety of amusements.

Opportunities of Obtaining Land for Indians

The Government of Kenya appear to have understood our habit of failing to catch the time by the forelock. They make us formal offers, keep them open for a time being and while we are still making up our mind and are pondering over the justice or injustice of equalities and inequalities, the opportunities offered to us are snapped away by our European friends.

As I have mentioned above there was a time when the Highlands were offered to us, and while we were thinking matters over, the Europeans usurped the whole area. Then all the lowlands were set aside for us. We mourned over the injustice but our European friends took free grants of thousands of acres of land in the lowland originally offered to Indians. A few years later when we discovered the fertility of the lowlands acquired by Europeans, some of us purchased land at high prices from them. Thus our European friends made quite a few fortunes by selling to Indians what was in the first instance offered to them free by the Government.

By 30th June 1920 more than 6 million acres of land had been set aside for agriculture, stock raising and similar industries including 600,000 acres for the European Ex-Soldiers Settlement and 11,148 acres only were in the hands of Non-Europeans other than the Arabs and Natives.

On renewed representations being made the Government has again recently offered practically free several millions of acres to us in the lowlands but we have shewn no real desire to acquire this land and consequently after a short period this land also will be taken by Europeans as the Government has already given a hint that in the event of Indians not making applications for the newly offered land it will be allotted to others as the country can not be left undeveloped for an indefinite time.

The land which is now being offered is in the vicinity of the large rivers Tana, where cocoa-nut, rice, maize and native grains, cotton, sisal, sugar-cane and tobacco can be cultivated. Sheep farming is also one of the paying propositions.

Climate.

Mean Temperature (maximum and minimum combined) at Mombasa and Kisumu the hottest areas in the lowands has been 78 Deg. and 73 Deg. respectively during the last 16 years.

The average anuual Rainfall in Mombasa and Kisumu for the last 21 years has been 47 and 46 inches respectively.

Mombasa the coast station, is 50 feet above the sea level and Kusumu the area near the Lake Victoria Nyanza is 3,880 feet above sea level. The term lowland generally includes land not more than 4,000 feet above the sea level.

Sport.

There are no restrictions in Kenya, at any rate so far, for Indians to hunt game on obtaining a license the fees for which vary from Shillings 10/- to £50 according to the nature of the game one choose to hunt. Ordinarily a Ten pound license covers almost all animals with the exception of elephant and ostrich.

The country has the reputation of being the "Sportsman's paradise."

Quite a few Indian Ruling Chief's including the Maharajah of Datia and His Highness the Aga Khan have enjoyed the shooting of big game in Kenya and there appears to be no reason why others fond of sport should not take a trip to Kenya. In Kenya women and boys of 17 years are known to have bagged a lion and there are quite a few Indians who have shot a large number of these monarchs of beasts.

Industries.

I have not known of a single Indian who has failed in Kenya in any enterprise he has undertaken or has lost any capital taken out by him from India. There is plenty of money to be made in many industries which have great opening in the country.

The export of Ghee to India can be suggested as one line. Three pounds of ghee can generally be had for two shillings at the retail shops.

Soap making, oil extraction, tanneries and other industries are practically unknown either to the European or the Indian settler there. Cocoanut, ground-nut, simsim are exported in large quantities and can be obtained very cheap in the country. The Cotton-seed has up to the last year been used as fuel in steam engines or as manure whereever possible otherwise wasted mercilessly, for want any better use.

The object of the White settler in Kenya is to exclude Indians from Kenya and our claim is not only to remain there on the basis of equal rights there as pioneers of the Country but to have unrestricted immigration in the country.

In order to claim equal rights with the European settlers there we must have as far as possible the same class of Indian settler in Kenya to combat our opponents. Among Europeans most of the settlers belong to a class of agriculturists and well to do persons including not a few Peers, Knights, retired Generals and other men of title and it is no use denying the fact that the Indian settlers there are mostly clerks, artizans and shop keepers among whom there is quite a number of large merchants.

There are no restrictions of immigration up to now and even if the postponed Immigration Bill is re-introduced at any future date it can not stop the entry of any Indians but clerks, artizans and petty shop keepers of whom we have quite enough in the country.

The issue is perfectly clear. Are we going to abandon Kenya because the White Settler does not want us there or are we going to assert our right to derive the fullest benefits of a newly acquired Colony in the acquistion of which we have played no mean party?

Should we elect the former course, all agitation for political rights must of course stop but should we decide upon the latter determination we must send a different kind of settler there, namely the agriculturist with a moderate capital and the Industrialists with the requisite resources according to the line of his occupation.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

An adjourned meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held in Bombay on Sunday the 23rd November. Rao. Mr. Joseph Baptista, bar-at-Law, M.L.C., presided Messrs. N. C. Sen, M.L.C., and T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., both of Calcutta, who could not be present at the meeting, had in the morning of the same day an informal discussion on the questions on the agenda paper with Messrs. F. J. Ginwala and N. M. Joshi, Dr. Biswa Nath Mukerjee, General Secretary, the B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association, Gorakhpur was among those who attended the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) Resolved that the General Secretary's report of his work during the period from the 17th August to 22nd November be recorded.

(2) Resolved (a) that the next session of the All India Trade Union Congress should be held in Bombay, and (b) that, in view of the necessity of nominating sufficiently early workers delegate to the next session of the International Labour Conference which begins in May next, the Council recommend to the Reception Committee of the next session of the Congress that they should take steps to hold the session either towards the end of February 1925 or in the first week of March.

(3) Resolved that, in view of the very few Unions in Bengal being affiliated to the Trade Union Congress, the formation of the Provincial Trade Union Committee for that province be postponed for some time till some more unions are affiliated and that the General Secretary be requested to commun cate with Mr. N. C. Sen and Mrs. Santosh Kumar Gupta requesting them to secure the affiliation of some more unions at an early date

(4) Resolved that the General Secretary be authorised to send a letter to the Government of Bombay regarding the Trade Union Legislation Bill and the Trade Disputes Investigation Bill on the lines of the paragraphs which appeared in the October issue of the All-India Trade Union Bulletin.

(5) Resolved that the Executive Council of the Trade Union Congress do support and approve of the Maternity Benefits Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the last session of the Legislative Assembly.

(6) Resolved that, (a) a deputation consisting of Mr. Dhoondi Raj Thengdi, Chairman of the Executive Council, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. F. J. Ginwala and Mr. N. M. Joshi be authorised to interview His Excellency the Viceroy during his coming visit to Bombay in December with a view to discuss some labour grievances regarding the representation of the working classes (i) in the Central and provincial legislatures and in local bodies and (ii) for the International Labour Conference. (b) If the interview may not be possible in Bombay, the Council do authorise the General Secretary to arrange the interview in Delhi.

A BURMESE PRIEST'S APOLOGY.

UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 3.

In consideration of the apology tendered by U. Dhama Wuntham presiding Pongyi of Kyaukka monastery in Palaw township of Mergui District, the Local Government has agreed to suspend the unexpired portion of the sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment, which he is now serving for an offence under anti-boycott act. He has also given an undertaking not to commit such offence in future and to preach in public to prevent Othenimgyis and laymen from committing similar offence.

BELGAUM CONGRESS.

BRISK PREPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 3.

Preparations for the Congress week are proceeding apace. The building of huts for delegates, kitchens and volunteer camps is nearing completion. It is expected that the erection work will be completed during next week. Water tanks have been constructed and the laying of water-pipes is going on. Numerous workmen are now engaged in the construction of the Vijayanagar Gateway and 'gopur'. A whole army of workers is toiling from dawn to dusk. The flag station (Congress station, called the Thalakwadi station) platform is being briskly constructed by the M.S.M. railway, and will be opened for traffic on the 7th December. The building of the spacious exhibition halls will be completed by the end of this week.

A special feature of this year's exhibition is the allotment of a hall for delegates to spin. Fifty charkhas will be kept in readiness and slivers will be supplied free of charge to all who would spin there and the outturn will be presented to Mahatma Gandhi. The whole ground covering an area of about 8 acres of land forming the Belgaum extension are studded with huts all round, and present a grand appearance.

DELHI CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

Election of office-bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee Delhi, has resulted as follows:—President, Dr. M A. Ansari, Vice-Presidents Pundit Radha Krishna Bhargwa and Hakim Mohd. Fateh Khan, General Secretary and Shanker Lal, Organising Secretary Chaudhri Raghubir Singh, Dr. M. A. Ansari I., Shanker Lal, M. Asaf Ali, M. Arif Hasan Hasvi, L. Hanvant Sahai, Hakim Brij Lal and Chaudhri Raghubir Narain Singh have been returned to the A. I. C. C.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA.

SPECIAL SESSION AT BELGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 4.

At a public meeting of Hindus comprising different sub-castes held here yesterday, it was decided to hold a special session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha at Belgaum in the Congress week Raja Narayanlal Banila was elected chairman of the Reception Committee and Messrs Ragavendrao Sharma and Pandurang Gopal Ranade were elected General Secretaries assisted by three lady office bearers. Dates of the special session will be announced later.

FOREIGN OFFICE DOCUMENTS.

REQUEST OF HISTORIANS GRANTED

LEAFIELD, Dec. 3.

Requests from several prominent British historians have recently been addressed to the Foreign Secretary that more British documents, and particularly those dealing with the period immediately prior to the great war, be made available to the public This request has been granted and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, in a letter to Doctor Watson, who wrote to him on the subject, sympathises and recognises the difficulties created for historicans anxious to present a full and fair account of the recent events by traditional rules governing the publication of British national records. He continues:—"I found on making inquiry that Mr Ramsay MacDonald had already given instructions which in substance meets the suggestion made and that it only remained for me to confirm them. The records of the Foreign Office have hitherto been open at the Public Record Office to historical students to the end of of the year 1860 That period has now been extended to the end of the year 1878 and hopes that the records of other Government departments will be opened to the same date. The new arrangements will come into force as soon as the consent of the Self-governing Dominions have been secured. Most of them have already assented. As regards the publication of official documents dealing with the general European situation out of which the war arose the collection of these documents will be edited for the Foreign Office by Mr. G P Gooch and Mr. H. Temperley, who will, I hope, be in a position to begin the serious work at a very early date. The reputation of these editors offers the best guarantee of the historical accuracy and impartiality of their work."

Mr. Chamberlain added an expression of his willingness to consider any further suggestion to assist historical study and to receive a deputation on the matter.—B O. W.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

LARGER NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 3.

A substantial increase in the number of applicants for commissions in the Regular Army has already resulted from the operation of new regulations which open free channels of entry into the army and in general are designed to make the service more attractive to young men of ability and ambition. Those, who, though intellectually qualified are debarred by account of age from entering the army schools at Sandhurst and Woolwich, are enabled to attain commissioned rank without disadvantage. One hundred commissions yearly are now offered to candidates nominated by fifteen approved Universities in the United Kingdom and at half yearly examinations last month more were recommended than during the whole of the preceding twelve months while in addition many were registered for future nomination.—B. O. W.

RUSTICATION OF A POPULAR STUDENT.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE IN LUCKNOW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Decr. 4.

There was quite a commotion in Lucknow University circles yesterday when a student of the M. A. class was rusticated for insubordination. A great majority of the students retrained from joining the classes yesterday and to-day, in sympathy with the rusticated student.

The trouble arose out of a discussion in the University Debating Society during which the rusticated student is said to have spoken disrespectfully of the President of the Debating Union. The student who is popular among his college-mates was asked to apologise. This led to a prolonged controversy and ultimately the student was rusticated for a term. This resulted in a sympathetic strike in the University.

The situation has returned to normal, the Vice-Chancellor having mitigated the order of rustication to one of suspension for three weeks as a result of a deputation from the students.

COULD NOT DISOBEY THE CONTROLLER.

AN ASST. STATION MASTER'S DEFENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 4.

Sardar Basant Singh, assistant station master of Mirdad Maufe, who is charged under section 304 (A) I.P.C. for causing death by negligence in the Harappa Railway smash filed a written statement before the court to-day in the course of which he stated: On the 28th August last, I came on duty at midnight when I was informed by the controller at about one a.m. that the 24 down passenger train had started from Montgomery 12 minutes late and I should arrange a cross at Mirdad Maufie. I protested that the time was short and that I had already sent the line clear to the pick up apparatus and that the running through signals were lowered and it would be impossible for me to arrange a cross to which the controller replied, "Never mind. Raise out the starter and the warner. Give the lineclear to the 43 up because she is to leave Harappa at the right time and try to get back the line clear. The train cannot go against the signal."

As ill-luck would have it the lineclear was picked up before the Ghirapo arrived at the apparatus. I saw that the 24 down was not slackening its speed when I ran out and showed the red signal lamp and shouted 'stop the train stop the train,' but in vain. I immediately ran towards my office and tried to send a telegraphic message to Harappa and Mr. Bootaram who had joined me just before phoned to the controller intimating the fact of the 24 down train having left against the signal and not to start the 43 up train from Harappa. There were still five minutes between the starting time of the 43 up but no one attended the telegraphic instrument till nine minutes past one and even then the Harappa operation did not take the full message but left the instrument and later received the message from me at 1/14 a.m. informing me that he had to leave because of a phone from the controller. The time was too short for me to get the work done. I gave the lineclear to the 43 up train as I was forced to do so by the controller and because as the signal warners and starters had been raised I did not think the train would go against the signals. I am a poor man drawing rupees 60 per month with a large family to support and I could not afford to see myself fined, reduced or dismissed which would have been my fate had I disobeyed the controller's orders."

SPINNING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

INTERPELLATION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

The Madras Legislative Council met today for transaction of business left over last month. Replying to a question regarding the introduction of "charkha" in the schools, the Minister for Education stated that "charkha" spinning was a subject of educational value in its relation to the teaching of weaving. Certain local boards had introduced the "charkha" in their schools. The approval of the District Educational Council sufficed for the introduction of spinning in elementary schools and the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction was not required. Proposals for introducing spinning in secondary schools were supported by the Department of Public Instruction only when, and in so far as, it was auxiliary to the instruction in weaving.

Replying to a further question, the Minister said that he considered the introduction of "charkha" objectionable if it was to be used for purposes of political propaganda.

On the motion o. Mr. C. P. Rawaswami Iyer, an additional grant of Rs. 6,64,000 for repair of the damage caused by the recent flood in the Kaveri delta and of Rs. 40,000 for the repair of damage due to the cyclone last year in the Srivaikuntam Anicut system and Rs. 35,000 for the investigation of the Bellary west canal project was sanctioned

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadav, Minister of Education, will be proceeding on a tour to Ratnagiri District on December 9 visiting Rajapur, Devgad, Malvan, Masura and Vengurla, and returning to Bombay on December 15th.

Poona City, Dec. 4 The second Bombay Provincial Postmen and Menial's Conference will be held at Poona on December 20th and 21st. Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. has been elected to preside and a strong Reception Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Gadgil, barrister, has been formed to make the necessary arrangements.

ORDINANCE OF 1818

PIECE OF OBSOLETE RUBBISH

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S OPPORTUNITY.

(THE "NEW STATESMAN.")

Mr. Baldwin was the only one of the political leaders who deemed it worth while to mention India during the election. In his opening speech at the Queen's Hall he spoke pointedly on the subject, and intimated that one of the first tasks of a Conservative Government would be to act firmly on behalf of public order and the restoration of authority. The Secretary of State in the Labour Government was so obliging as to prepare the way for his successor. Before the dissolution of Parliament Lord Olivier had given his sanction to the Viceroy for the introduction of coercive measures, and on October 25th the Bengal police made a dramatic *coup* by the arrest of 72 suspects. The authority for this action was a new Ordinance, just promulgated by Lord Reading, by virtue of which Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal, may exercise almost unlimited powers in dealing with revolutionary conspiracy. It is the situation thus produced, in the province lately dominated by C. R. Das, that confronts the new Conservative head of the India Office.

The exercise by the Government of India of emergency powers—that is, of summary process in place of the regular legal procedure for combating revolutionary agitation or anarchical question—has been a capital political question in India for the past sixteen years. In 1907 Lord Minto, with the support of John Morley at the India Office, opened a fresh chapter in Indian administration by reviving the old method of deportation without trial, for the temporary removal of Nationalist agitators. The instrument first employed was the Bengal Regulation, No. III of 1818, which the East India Company was apt to find convenient a century ago. But the Morley Minto Government did not rely upon this celebrated Ordinance alone. After the appearance, in 1908, of the terrorist bomb, it invested the provincial authorities with large powers of summary action by means of a series of measures dealing with the Press, public meetings and political associations. These Acts remained on the statute book until after the war, but have been repealed or substantially amended since the Reform Constitution came into being. Five years ago, it will be remembered, the passage of the Rowlatt Conspiracy Act, through the Legislative Council which was soon afterwards superseded by the reformed Assembly, was the starting-point of the later Swaraj movement and the Gandhi crusade.

OFFICIAL JUSTIFICATION.

Lord Reading hitherto has governed without the assistance of Coercion Acts. Mr. Gandhi and the revolutionary Moslem leaders were tried and convicted under the regular law; and it is interesting to note that, in Bengal to-day, the Swarajists are telling Mr. Das that the country might have escaped the renewal of coercion if he had not indulged in reckless statements as to the widespread existence of secret societies and murder bands. Very soon after the release of the Mahatma in February last, the Das party gave up all pretence of following the Gandhist doctrine of non-violence. A Swaraj conference adopted a resolution paying tribute to the patriotic devotion of the Bengali murderer of Mr. Day, the Calcutta merchant, and at the same time Mr. Das began his provocative assertions in speeches and interviews. Under examination by the Bengal police he has repeated his statements, and they have been upheld, though in a different tone, by Mr. Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj party in the India Assembly. For additional, and naturally much more precise, information upon this matter, we may turn to the official resolution published by the Bengal Government as its considered statement of reasons and policy in connection with the Calcutta arrests. The resolution summarises the history of the Bengal movement of violence since 1917, and notes that the revolutionaries no longer attempt to conceal the facts, but describe their movement and its objects fully in books and newspapers. It goes on to say that they have secured quantities of arms and ammunition, and bombs of a new and highly dangerous type, that last year they inaugurated a fresh movement of assassination, together with dacoity (gang robbery), in order "partly to secure funds and partly to accustom their men to violent action and to terrorise any who might be inclined to oppose them", and that, further, there exists in Bengal "a large criminal organisation secretly organised and equipped" for a campaign of murder among Government officers. Five recent instances are cited in the resolutions, but in spite of this evidence Mr. Nehru, speaking at the Gorakhpur Conference, asserted that there had been no anarchic crime in two years, the anarchists having determined to give the non-violence method a fair trial.

PIECE OF OBSOLETE RUBBISH.

Needless to say, the new procedure decided upon by the Viceroy and the late Secretary of State, affords matter of an extremely controversial character. Lord Reading's new Ordinance, which is valid for six months only, restores the essentials of the Minto Acts, in that it provides for the supersession of the ordinary criminal law by courts of summary jurisdiction. Trial by jury is suspended in Bengal. In its place we have a tribunal of three Commissioners, with a right of appeal to the High Court. No death sentence can be carried out until it has been confirmed by the High Court. Not only does the Ordinance provide for the quickest possible trial of offenders accused of seditious conspiracy or violent crime; it gives the provincial Government power to control the movements of subordinate members of associations deemed to be criminal. The assumption, we suppose, is that the old Deportation Ordinance is always at hand, in case the Viceroy or Governor should find it advisable to remove offenders or agitators of the front rank. This point is of special importance. Of the seventy-two suspects now in custody, eighteen were taken under Regulation III, and therefore the Government can, and presumably will, decline to have them tried or charged, even before the new tribunal of three. We cannot see the justification for such action as this. The Ordinance of 1818 is a piece of obsolete rubbish. It has no proper place in modern British India at all. It is a survival from the time when the East India Company employed irregular means for ridding itself of obnoxious Europeans—especially English editors. The Regulation, with others of its kind, should have been struck out when the new Constitution was inaugurated, and certainly a jurist such as Lord Reading ought to have set himself against its revival. Special emergency procedure is one thing. As matters now stand in India it may be unavoidable. But at the very least such procedure should be modern and consistent, and not complicated by the use of antiquities belonging to a long-dead system of Government.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

Opinion in India upon the arrests is no different from what might have been expected. Anglo-India, worried and frightened so long as a Labour Government was in office, is of course solidly behind the Viceroy and Lord Lytton, and is in the mood to rejoice over the Conservative triumph as the prelude to a return of pre-Gandhist tranquillity. That, as we need hardly say, is a dream; but it is undeniable that the Swarajists themselves are, in the consternation of the moment, only too effectually demonstrating their disunion and futility. Their newspapers argue that the resort to repression in Bengal is merely part of a scheme to destroy the Swarajist movement; but in the meantime the attacks upon C. R. Das from his own side imply plainly enough a general conviction that the Das tactics in the Assembly and Councils are no less ruinous to the Swarajist cause than are the blunders of his public utterances. Inevitably, in their distress the Swarajists turn for help to Mr. Gandhi, who has been in conference this week with Mr. Das in Calcutta. It must, however, be obvious that there is no hope of a new Swaraj policy based upon a union of these opposites. Nothing in the confused world of Indian politics is more certain than that Gandhi cannot make terms with Das, though this is not quite the same thing as to say that Gandhi cannot regain a part of his former influence with the large mass of people who were drawn away from the non-violence movement by the Bengali leader. The condition of the Swarajist party will be fully revealed when the National Congress meets under Mr. Gandhi's chairmanship at Belgaum next month. In the meantime the Viceroy and the new Secretary of State have an opportunity of proving what they can do in the interval of quietude secured by the action for which Lord Olivier [illegible] ed himself ready to take responsibility.

KENYA LETTER

EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION.

KIKUYUS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Nov. 20.

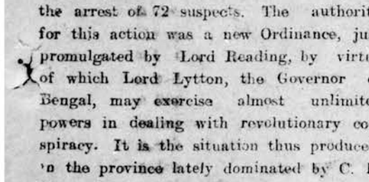
The Presidentship of the Congress which was offered to Mr. Sastri has been refused by him on account of reasons of health. The Congress therefore approached Lala Lajpatrai on the subject, but he has not given any reply as he was suffering from ill-health. He has, however, informed the Secretary of the Congress here that he will consider the proposal if he is reminded of it again after a fortnight.

E. A. COMMISSION.

The members of the Commission are touring the country and the more they tour and fall in love with the country and the settlers, the more will they undoubtedly oppose the interests and just claims of Indians. They had gone to Dagoretti to hear the grievances of Kikuyus, where the Kikuyu Chief, Josiah, complained in bitter terms about the treatment they received from the settlers and the Government about the alienation of lands to the settlers. He gave many concrete instances of the ill-treatment in this matter, and told the story of broken pledges given by the officers of the Crown. They were promised the title-deeds for the lands they own, but were never given the same. He told them that they were deprived of their lands and were never given any compensation and they have to move about from place to place in search of settlement. He roundly declared that the Kikuyus were greatly dissatisfied with this policy of the Government. Major Ormsby-Gore, who has now become the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was not of course able to understand all that Chief Josiah had said, and sought the help of the Chief Native Officer who white-washed the affairs by the usual official formula of explanation. The memorandum submitted by the Kikuyu Association to the Commission makes a very interesting reading, and is a conclusive proof—if any were needed—about the camouflage of the Native Trusteeship started by the interested settlers and imperialist land-grabblers. Chief Josiah also strongly deprecated the Native Registration Ordinance by which every native is obliged to have a registration certificate with him every time he goes out of the reserves. He said the Chief Native Commissioner consented to this Ordinance while if any body of them was on the Council they would never have accepted or agreed to such an Ordinance. The settlers of course consider this as a very civilizing Ordinance. The settlers think that the native is meant to be a labourer for him. For this purpose they desire to do away with the Native reserves and, instead, wish to introduce the system of keeping the natives on farms owned by settlers because thereby they can very easily get labour required by them.

The settlers believing in this point of view are put in this matter before the Commission very strongly, and state that the Master and Servant Ordinance which was disallowed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies should again be brought in.

The Commission is expected to arrive in Mombasa on or about 20th instant. The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture have passed a resolution to give a luncheon to the Commission at their Office situated in the Vasco de Gama Street. The Major has become a central figure of interest by the reason of his appointment as a Under-Secretary.



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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.